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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII.—NO. 1. WEEKLY EDITION. NOVEMBER 14, 1874.

ELECTION NEWS.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.

The Official Returns.

DAUPHIN.

Rep.		Dem.	
Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	5,326	Latta	4,177
Aud. Gen.—Allen	5,475	Temple	4,141
Sec. In. Af.—Beath	5,447	McCandless	4,158
Sup. Judge—Paxson	5,259	Woodward	4,179
Ad. Judge—Henderson	5,321		
Congress—Packer	5,311	Breslin	4,210
Senator—Herr	4,976	Heck	4,558
Ass'bly—Fortenbaugh	2,998	Dripps	2,381
	3,257	Raymond	1,427
	*Chrisman	2,180	Hamilton	1,952
Dist. Atty—McPherson	4,972	McMurtney	4,617
Comm'r—Garver	5,275	Lebo	4,758
Director—Fisler	5,440	Lebo	4,338
Surveyor—Hirsh	5,338	Hirsh	4,370
Auditor—McGann	5,456	Osler Bull	4,171
*City district.			

BUTLER.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	4,123	Latta	3,638
Aud. Gen.—Allen	4,118	Temple	3,693
Sec. In. Af.—Beath	4,121	McCandless	3,685
Congress—White	3,854	Shenkley	1,927
Senator—Jackson	4,141	McMichael	3,577
Assembly—Campbell	3,858	Lusk	4,151
	Waldron	3,948	Shreve	4,080
Com'mr—Richey	4,000	Cornelius	3,813
Dist. Att'y—McQuistion	3,911	Sullivan	3,859
Auditor—Bonham	4,127	Pontious	3,696

NORTHAMPTON.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	3,921	Latta	6,891
Aud. Gen.—Allen	3,920	Temple	6,880
Sec. In. Af.—Beath	3,911	McCandless	6,781
Sup. Judge—Paxson	3,954	Woodward	6,728
Pr. Judge—Kirkpatrick	3,912	Woodward	6,559
Congress—Kachline	5,227	Mutchler	5,357
Senate—*Shimer	5,576	Engleman	5,054
Assembly—*Trexell	5,062	Siegfried	5,462
	*Coffa	5,233	Erwin	5,438
	*Whiter	5,253	Bell	5,407
Sheriff—*Young	5,310	Pearson	5,392
Dist. Att'y—*Merrill	5,273	Hilbourn	5,220
Comm'r—Yeager	5,279	Bachman	5,407
Com. Clerk—*Schug	5,149	Fehr	5,616
Directors—*Beeh	5,174	Rueger	5,402
	*Boerstler	5,121	Reinheimer	5,090
Coroner—*Brunner	5,317	Malone	4,925
Surveyor—*Weaver	5,341	Hartzell	5,462
Auditor—*Cary	5,321	Van Billiard	5,222

*Independent and Anti-ring Democrats.

GREENE.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	1,469	Latta	2,063
Aud. Gen.—Allen	1,457	Temple	2,020
Sec. In. Af.—Beath	1,470	McCandless	2,062
Sup. Judge—Paxson	1,448	Woodward	2,044
Congress—Stuart	1,504	Turney	2,643
Assembly—Flennikin	1,687	Wise	2,388

BLAIR.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	3,330	Latta	3,228
Aud. Gen.—Allen	3,336	Temple	3,218
Sec. In. Af.—Beath	3,375	McCandless	3,217
Sup. Judge—Paxson	3,317	Woodward	3,213
Congress—Blair	3,256	Reilly	3,384
Assembly—Caldwell	3,263	Slep	3,204
	Rawlins	3,108	Everhart	3,449
Dist. Att'y—Milliken	3,292	Boyle	3,131
Reg. and Rec.—Jones	3,329	Klingenfelter	3,397
Treasurer—Beamer	3,141	Houser	3,242
Comm'r—Hutchinson	3,196	Carothers	3,263
Auditor—Butler	3,429	Maus	3,295
Director—Fleck	3,269	Riddle	3,429

ERIE.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	5,687	Latta	4,518
Aud. Gen.—Allen	5,697	Temple	4,609
Sec. In. Af.—Beath	5,694	McCandless	4,611
Sup. Judge—Paxson	4,932	Woodward	4,584
Congress—Curtis	5,959	Egbert	4,872
Assembly—Brown	5,637	Chaplin	3,851
	Logan	5,770	Stanford	3,871
			Battles	1,943
Treasurer—Walbridge	4,692	Hume	5,161
Comm'r—Bliss	5,221	Kuhn	4,852
Director—Henry	5,254	Sherman	4,643
Auditor—Hayes	5,324	Howard	4,656

UNION.

Rep.		Dem.	
Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	1,837	Latta	1,177
Aud. Gen.—Allen	1,821	Temple	1,160
Sec. In. Af.—Beath	1,864	McCandless	1,146
Sup. Judge—Paxson	1,776	Woodward	1,076
Congress—Alexander	1,766	Mackey	1,220
Assembly—Wolfe	1,965	Smith	1,399
Dis. Att'y—Hayes	1,903	Cox	1,212
Prothono.—Hassenging	2,129	Mercer	882
Comm'r—Schoch	1,902	Leiby	1,229
County—Buckbee	1,825		
Auditor—Brown	1,840	Bower	1,160
Coroner—McFadden	1,944		

BRADFORD.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	5,519	Latta	4,394
Aud. Gen.—Allen	5,561	Temple	4,364
Sec. In. Af.—Beath	5,519	McCandless	4,379
Sup. Judge—Paxson	5,309	Woodward	4,253
Congress—Laporte	5,991	Powell	5,112
Senate—Scott	5,181	Rockwell	5,092
Assembly—Piercy	5,242	Fidler	4,431
	Kinney	4,547	Terry	5,043
	Tracy	5,530	Post	4,776
Dis. Att'y—Gaskill	5,449	Foyle	4,546
Comm'r—Shepard	5,329	Ingersoll	4,662
Auditor—Brink	5,341	Maynard	4,758
Surveyor—Myer	5,516	Morgan	444

BEAVER.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	2,877	Latta	2,485
Aud. Gen.—Allen	2,909	Temple	2,505
Sec. In. Af.—Beath	2,923	McCandless	2,491
Sup. Judge—Paxson	2,880	Woodward	2,467
Pres. Judge—Hice	3,761	Shinn	287
Congress—Watson	3,716	Miller	2,710
Assembly—Wenat	2,742	Graff	2,822
	Caughey	2,727	Kennedy	2,450
Dist. Att'y—Reed	2,773	Buchanan	2,788
Surveyor—Harper	2,922	Nye	2,554
Comm'r—Watterson	2,874	Carothers	2,535
Director—Walton	2,941	Russel	2,483
Auditor—Harton	2,924	Connel	2,500
Trust. Acad—Darragh	2,886	Glass	2,508
	Moore	2,899	Wilson	2,485
	Harnagh	2,936		

YORK.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	4,988	Latta	7,111
Aud. Gen.—Allen	4,978	Temple	7,035
Sec. In. Af.—Beath	4,973	McCandless	7,097
Sup. Judge—Paxson	4,675	Woodward	7,132
Congress—McNair	5,045	Miller	6,940
Senate—Smith	4,999	Bussey	6,995
Sheriff—Hay	4,216	Stambaugh	6,951
Dist. Att'y—Chapman	4,783	Blackford	6,183
Comm'r—Anderson	4,392	Leber	7,160
Assembly—Lantz	4,995	Stevens	6,964
	Michael	4,989	Gemmill	6,999
	Graham	4,696	Gemmill	6,999
	Kotter	4,693	Reynolds	6,971
Director—Wolf	4,998	Reynold	7,074
Auditor—Wood	4,983	Brown	7,014
Surveyor—Fullon	4,121	Keech	7,094

CARBON.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	2,060	Latta	2,429
Aud. Gen.—Allen	2,060	Temple	2,406
Sec. In. Af.—Beath	2,061	McCandless	2,417
Sup. Judge—Paxson	2,047	Woodward	2,410
Congress—Butler	2,050	Ruston	2,294
Assembly—Williams	1,942	Bartlison	2,415
	Struthers	2,044	Rupe	2,304
Dis. Att'y—Bertolette	1,976	Stewers	2,509
Comm'r—Ruch	2,097	Boyer	2,233
Director—Green	2,077	Thomas	2,429
Auditor—Longshore	2,049	Keiser	2,499
Surveyor—Xander	2,060		

CLARION.

Rep.		Dem.	
Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	1,954	Latta	3,254
Aud. Gen.—Allen	1,959	Temple	3,254
Sec. In. Af.—Beath	1,954	McCandless	3,254
Sup. Judge—Paxson	1,942	Woodward	3,250
Congress—White	1,882	Jenks	3,332
Assembly—Reed	1,982	Wilgham	3,236
	Patterson	1,982	Wilson	3,032
	Davis	1,929	Henry	3,271

CUMBERLAND.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	1,517	Latta	2,184
Aud. Gen.—Allen	1,537	Temple	2,087
Sec. In. Af.—Beath	1,532	McCandless	2,093
Sup. Judge—Paxson	1,498	Woodward	2,125
Congress—Garretson	1,656	Reilly	3,000
		Blackford	144
Senate—L'Velle	3,350	Colligan	4,108
		Park	3,131
Assembly, 1st—Morgan	1,547	McKeon	1,481
2d—Loudenslager	1,122	Thornton	966
		Selby	1,091
3d—Enterline	1,060	Boyer	1,595
4th—Lehman	1,253	Kearns	1,595
	Lewis	4,023	Foster	4,975
	Blacker	4,013	Weakoop	3,709
Sheriff—Myers	4,814	Selinger	4,026
Dist. Att'y—Taylor	2,032	Kaercheri	9,761
Coroner—Capell	2,291	Comport	1,489
Comm'r—Jones	1,649	Fehr	9,211
Surveyor—Breish	2,063	Albright	3,108
Solicitor—Troutman	2,056	Darling	3,107
Director—Bock	2,923	Mangan	8,449
Auditor—Haak	2,767	Small	3,283

LYCOMING.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	3,533	Latta	4,435
Aud. Gen.—Allen	3,565	Temple	4,365
Sec. In. Af.—Beath	3,524	McCandless	4,505
Sup. Judge—Paxson	3,500	Woodward	4,507
Congress—Kreps	4,581	Ripley	4,481
Assembly—Hill	3,781	Reighard	4,391
	M. Steck	3,617	Gaffey	4,235
	Gaffey	3,617	G. J. Steck	4,402
	Hilborn	3,122	G. J. Steck	4,402
Sheriff—Hutson	3,615	Mahaffey	4,433

Congress—McKnight	5,339	Clymer	10,238
Assembly—Kemp	2,333	A. Smith	7,348
	Smith, Minor	1,548	Dry	7,358
	Trexler	2,373	Batdorf	7,347
	Beard	2,228	Andre	7,285
Sheriff—Holloway	5,299	Yorgey	10,631
Comm'r—Call	5,325	Umbenha'r	10,435
Dist. Att'y—Montgomery	5,283	Ribet	10,904
Director—Fox	5,269	Reisher	10,846
P. Inspector—Gervant	5,253	Rapp	10,592
		Stump	10,587
Auditor—Briner	5,330	Sallade	10,597
Surveyor—Rex	5,332	Zacharias	10,573

MERCER.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	4,269	Latta	3,249
Aud. and Gen.—Allen	4,275	Temple	3,272
Sec. In. Af.—Beath	4,270	McCandless	3,248
Sup. Judge—Paxson	4,092	Woodward	3,341
Congress—Packer	4,112	McMurray	4,612
	*Stewart	1,168		
Congress—White	4,112	Shenkley	3,955
Assembly—Jackson	4,335	Henlan	3,825
	Reed	4,164	Heydrick	3,871
	Blair	4,098	Dennston	4,091
Comm'r—Leech	4,319	Lutton	3,710

CRAWFORD.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	4,891	Latta	4,724
Aud. Gen.—Allen	4,799	Temple	4,727
Sec. In. Af.—Beath	4,806	McCandless	4,726
Sup. Judge—Paxson	4,713	Woolward	4,728
Congress—White	4,772	Shenkley	4,869
Assembly—Fraden	4,750	Plummer	4,890
	Compton	4,689	Logan	4,852
	Roberts	4,414	Sturtevant	4,830
	Rhodes	4,490	Raydure	4,860
Comm'r—Henderson	4,574	Reynolds	4,925
Auditor—Wygant	4,699	Clapp	4,794

LUZERNE.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	8,631	Latta	10,312
Aud. Gen.—Allen	8,562	Temple	10,179
Sec. In. Af.—Beath	8,564	McCandless	10,192
Sup. Judge—Paxson	8,498	Woodward	10,587
Judge—Osborne	8,021	Handley	10,082
Sheriff—Enos	8,904	Kirkendall	10,753
Congress—Ketcham	7,392	Wright	7,165
Judge—Dickson	8,660	Rhone	10,281
Comm'r—Gilroy	9,160	Jennings	9,160
Auditor—Harris	8,504	Reichard	10,096
Surveyor—Weyman	8,218	Reynolds	10,611
21 d—Butler	1,127	Collins	3,052
Senate 20 d—Phillips	2,488	Stanton	2,434
		Delacey	1,252
21 d—Payne	6,687	Stark	5,621
Assembly 1 d—Bowman	1,268	Crogan	859
2 d—Smith	1,284	Lewis	1,392
3 d—Gettel	712	McCarty	1,116
		Snone	1,121
4 d—Fitzpatrick	775	Fincher	1,480
5 d—Williams	1,062	McAvey	821
6 d Lewis	1,092	Gunster	1,147
Barnes	1,175	Fayett	1,870
		Fordham	291
		Moore	154
7 d—Green	994	Gorman	1,182
8 d—Hinrod	425	Baxter	331
		Robinson	420
		Loftus	994
		Butler	183

LANCASTER.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	10,538	Latta	6,171
Aud. Gen.—Allen	10,525	Temple	6,156
Sec. In. Af.—Beath	10,533	McCandless	6,179
Sup. Judge—Paxson	10,471	Woodward	6,246
Law Judge—Patterson	9,514	Hayes	2,653
Congress—Hiester	10,533	Patton	6,060
Senate—Roebuck	4,742	Tshudy	3,525
Ass'y, 1 d—Hamilton	2,950	Swift	1,481
2 d—Mylin	2,925	Kerus	1,485
McGowan	3,307	Raub	1,450
3 d—Shaub	3,595	Curran	2,824
Summy	3,235	Dohner	2,825
Shirk	3,196	Wanner	2,803
Dist. Att'y—Johnson	10,081	Risk	6,131
Comm'r—Coble	10,490	Keller	6,259
Director—Nolt	10,527	Long	6,003
Rohrer	10,525	Roone	6,014
P. Inspectors—Bard	10,357	Coon	6,117
Trout	10,548	Rose	6,006
Auditor—Konigmacher	10,546	Shaffner	6,132
Surveyor—Brubaker	10,387	Carpenter	6,102

NEW YORK.

Fate of the Constitutional Amendments.

NEW YORK, November 8.—The *Times* says it is highly probable that seven of the eleven propositions submitted to the people with a view to the amendment of the State Constitution, have been defeated. Those rejected are said to be the amendments aimed against bribery at elections; that extending the Governor's term to three years and shortening the time within which he can retain bills for signature; those designed to check the incurring of indebtedness by the State or local governments on behalf of railroad or other corporations and those providing for the punishment, as an infamous offense, of bribery, taking of bribes by members of the Legislature or others holding office under the laws of the State. Those supposed to be adopted and intended to check special legislation, canal jobbery and the alienation of the sinking funds.

Congressional Contest.

Judge Hogan intends to contest the seat of Mr. Meade, from the Fifth Congressional district, and claims, through a card to the press, that he will expose frauds practiced to defeat him.

ILLINOIS.

The Legislature Republican—State Ticket Mixed.

CHICAGO, November 6.—The *Tribune* this morning gives the complexion of the next Legislature as follows: Senate—Republicans, 26; Democrats, 23; Independents, 2. House—Republicans, 67; Democrats, 64; Independents, 22.

The *Inter-Ocean*, says: It seems likely that the Opposition and Independent Reformers combined will have a majority of one in the State Senate. Two of the districts, from which no returns are received, are doubtful, and may have elected Republicans, in which case the majority will be Republican. Returns from two-thirds of the Legislative districts show a net loss for the Republicans of eleven in the House, but it is probable that they will retain a majority in this branch and also a majority on joint ballot, should a joint session at any time become necessary. So far it appears probable that Ridgeway, Republican, is elected State Treasurer, and Etter, Democrat, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

CHICAGO, November 6.—Hurlbut, Republican, has a majority in the Fourth district of 992. Farwell, Republican, is said to have 600 majority, in the Third district. The official canvass of the election in this county will not be made till Monday.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, November 6.—The official vote of this county gives Hardin, Democrat, for Governor, 7,035 majority, and Colonius for Lieutenant Governor, 1,479. On the county ticket, Emil Thomas, Republican, gets 1,068 majority—the only Republican elected so far. Of the fourteen Representatives to the lower house of the Legislature elected, eight are Republicans and six Democrats; and of the three Senators one is a Republican and two Democrats. The vote ran behind the registration about 8,000. The reported majority from sixty-three counties, embracing the populous and the heaviest Democratic counties of the State, give Hardin 32,000 majority. The Tenth Congressional district gives Judge Debolt, Democrat, 324 majority over Hyde, Republican, the present incumbent. Returns from no other districts are yet complete. The Democratic officer will be—it will have a Democratic majority in the House of fifty, and in the Senate of twenty-five.

TENNESSEE.

Large Democratic Gains.

KNOXVILLE, November 5.—In the First Tennessee district McFarland, Democrat, for Congress, has 1,500 majority—a Democratic gain of 5,000. In the Second district the Republicans have 400 majority—a Democratic gain of 6,000. In the Third district Dibbrell, Democrat, has 4,000 majority—a Democratic gain of 5,000.

Congressional Delegation Democratic Nine to One.

NASHVILLE, November 5.—In the First Congressional district, McFarland is elected over R. R. Butler by 2,000 majority, thus making the Tennessee delegation nine to one in the next Congress. The Legislature stands twenty-three Democrats and two Republicans in the Senate, and six or seven Republicans in the House. The Democratic majority for Governor will be between 40,000 and 45,000.

KANSAS.

Legislature Largely Republican.

ATCHESON, November 5.—Returns from 82 Legislative districts elect 60 Republicans, 10 Reformers, 9 Democrats, 2 Independent Republicans and one on local issues. Of the 20 districts not heard from, it will probably elect Republicans. This will give the Republicans about two-thirds of the Lower House. Of the 33 Senators chosen, the Republicans elect 20 and the opposition 10. Three districts are not heard from.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, November 5.—Returns received from sixty-two counties insure the election of Osborne by a majority of over 12,000. Toppin, candidate for State Treasurer, will be nearly 5,000 behind his ticket, but is elected by a majority of 7,000. Brown's majority in the Second district is 3,400, as far as heard from, and will be increased. Goodin's majority in the Second district will be less than 1,000. Osborne's majority for Governor two years ago was 32,000. Last year, when there was no general election and no ticket in the field, the Opposition carried the State by about 3,000 majority.

VIRGINIA.

Gain of Three Democratic Congressmen.

RICHMOND, November 5.—A dispatch from Danville claims the election of G. C. Cabell, Conservative, for Congress, from the Fifth district, over Republican B. B. Douglas, Conservative, defeats Sener, Republican, the present member from the First district. Platt, Republican, is re-elected in the Second district, over Good, by nearly 200 majority. There is a probability of a contest in this district, the Conservatives claiming that a large number of fraudulent negro votes were cast, they being temporarily colonized from the Fourth district, (Stowell's) in which there was no organized contest. The Congressional delegation from Virginia stands, 7 Conservatives, 2 Republicans—a Conservative gain of three.

ILLINOIS.

Farnsworth's Case not Hopeless.

CHICAGO, November 5.—A special to the *Evening Post and Mail*, from Elgin, Illinois, says: "Fuller returns put a different phase on the Congressional business in this district. At the present moment Farnsworth is only twenty-eight votes behind, with eleven precincts in De Kalb and two in Kane counties to hear from. It is thought that these will help Farnsworth out.

CHICAGO, November 5.—Complete returns from the Third Congressional district give Farwell, Republican, and present member, 100 majority. The Democrats claim, however, that one precinct of the Twentieth ward will be thrown out in the official count for illegalities, and should this be done, it will defeat Farwell by 70 votes. In the Second district it will require the official vote to decide the contest.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Chamberlain's Election Conceded.

CHARLESTON, November 5.—The *News and Courier*, from incomplete returns, concedes the election of Chamberlain by about 6,000 majority. It also concedes the election of Wallace, Republican and Hoge, Republican, to Congress. Rainey's reelection is still in doubt.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, November 7.—Enough official returns have been received to know certainly that the entire county ticket of the Democrats is elected, as heretofore stated—L. C. Gause in the First, W. F. Slemons in the Second, W. W. Wilshire in the Third, and Thomas M. Gunter in the Fourth district. The latter is a member of the present Congress. Gause is contending for Hodge's seat in the present Congress. Wilshire was ousted last May and the seat given to Gause. He now defeats Hines, the present Congressman at large, by at least 4,000.

FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., November 9.—The latest returns show that Purman, Republican, for Congress in the First district, is elected by from five to seven hundred majority. It will require the official vote to decide the result in the Second district, although it is believed that Walls, Republican, is elected. The Senate is a tie. The Republicans claim the Legislature by a majority of three on joint ballot.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., November 9.—The vote of Senator Spencer was challenged at Decatur by a life-long citizen, on the ground that he did not live there. Spencer claims Decatur as his home. The Democratic majority in the State will be 15,000. Six Democratic Congressmen have been elected, and there will be 90 Democratic majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. Alexander White and many prominent Republicans are in caucus here, but for what purpose is unknown.

NEVADA.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 9.—The returns from Nevada are not yet complete. As far as given, Bradley, Democrat, for Governor, has 2,000 majority, and Adams, Democrat, for Lieutenant Governor, has 1,800 majority. Worden, Republican, for Congress, has 1,000 majority. The rest of the State ticket is probably Republican.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, November 9.—Returns, official and unofficial, give Moncure, Conservative candidate for State Treasurer, 15,000 votes less than McEnery's in 1872. The Republicans still claim Dubuclet's election by a small majority.

MINNESOTA.

Eighteen Republican Majority in the Legislature.

ST. PAUL, November 5.—The Republicans claim the Legislature by eighteen majority on joint ballot, which is about the same political complexion as last year.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, November 7.—The official count of the Congressional votes in the Fourth district gives the election to Frost, Republican, by a small majority.

ARIZONA.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 8.—M. J. Stevens is elected delegate to Congress from Arizona by about two hundred majority.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, November 9.—Later returns from the Eighth district, which comprises the remote northern counties of the State, indicate the election of Cole, Democrat, over McElill, by about 150 majority. This leaves the Wisconsin delegation five Republicans and three Democrats—a Democratic gain of one.

PENNSYLVANIA IN CONGRESS.

How the Next Congressional Delegation Looks at Present.

Following is a revised list of the Congressmen elect in this State to the Forty-fourth Congress: Those marked with an asterisk have a plurality. Republicans in Roman, Democrats in italics.

	Majority.
1. Chapman Freeman	*1,267
2. Charles O'Neill	1,987
3. *J. Randall	2,853
4. William D. Kelley	7,000
5. *John Robbins	*1,169
6. Washington Townsend	1,500
7. Alan Wood	1,000
8. *Hester Clymer	5,000
9. *Andrew Herr	3,000
10. *William Mutchler	5,000
11. *J. D. Cessna	7,500
12. *A. Stetelton	5,000
13. *J. D. Reilly	500
14. John B. Packer	10,000
15. *Joseph Powell	300
16. Sobieski Ross	1,000
17. *John Reilly	1,000
18. *W. S. Stenger	600
19. *Levi Maneval	3,000
20. *L. A. Mackey	2,500
21. *Jacob Turney	2,500
22. *James H. Hopkins	500
23. *Alexander Cochran	500
24. J. W. Wallace	500
25. *G. A. Jenks	500
26. *James Sheakley	500
27. *A. C. Reberson	500

Republicans, 19; Democrats, 17.

The Forty-fourth Congress.

ITS POLITICAL COMPLEXION—THE DELEGATIONS OF THE SEVERAL STATES COMPARED WITH THOSE OF 1872.

	1872.		1874.	
	R.	D.	R.	D.
Iowa	9	0	8	1
Indiana	10	3	5	8
Maine	5	0	5	0
Nebraska	1	0	1	0
North Carolina	3	3	1	7
Ohio	13	8	7	13
Oregon	1	0	0	1
Vermont	2	0	3	0
West Virginia	1	2	0	3
Louisiana	6	0	1	5
Total	52	17	31	38
MEMBERS ELECTED TUESDAY.				
Alabama	5	3	2	6
Arkansas	2	0	0	4
Delaware	1	0	0	1
Florida	1	0	1	0
Georgia	2	7	0	9
Illinois	14	5	12	7
Kansas	3	0	2	1
Kentucky	0	10	0	10
Maryland	2	4	0	6
Massachusetts	11	0	5	6
Michigan	9	0	6	3
Minnesota	3	0	2	0
Missouri	4	9	0	9
Nevada	0	1	0	1
New Jersey	6	1	2	5
New York	22	5	10	17
Pennsylvania	22	5	10	17
Rhode Island	2	0	2	0
South Carolina	3	2	0	5
Tennessee	7	3	2	8
Texas	0	6	0	6
Virginia	4	3	2	5
Wisconsin	6	2	5	3
Total	134	72	79	127
MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED.				
California	3	1	2	2
Connecticut	4	0	3	1
New Hampshire	2	1	2	0
Mississippi	5	1	4	1
Total	13	4	10	7
THE GRAND TOTAL.				
Members elected prior to Tuesday			31	38
Members elected Tuesday			79	127
Members to be elected (estimated)			70	7
Total			180	172

MEMPHIS.

Arrest of Merchants for Violating the Enforcement Act.

MEMPHIS, November 7.—W. O. Harvey, of the firm of Fly, Harvey & Richardson, Frank M. White, of the firm of F. M. White & Co., and several other prominent merchants were arrested last evening by United States Marshal A. R. Eaton, on warrants charging them with the violation of the Enforcement act, in discharging colored men from their employment for refusing to vote the Democratic ticket last August. They appeared before the United States Commissioner this morning and gave bonds in $2,000 cash for their appearance at the next term of the United States Circuit Court. It is said that five hundred similar warrants have been issued.

Later.—The parties arrested here last evening, on the charge of violating the Enforcement act, were indicted at the September term of the United States Circuit Court and arrested on a *capias* ex *lex* from that Court. Only five indictments were found, and the story that five hundred warrants had been issued was without foundation.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1874.

Hungry Office Seekers.

Already scores and hundreds of candidates for office under the next House of Representatives are turning up, although the meeting of the new Congress is thirteen months off. The Hon. John Morrissey, of New York, will, it is rumored, be a candidate for Sergeant at Arms. If John succeeds in buying the property on Capitol Hill for which he is negotiating, with the view of establishing a club house, he will always know where to find the absentees when there is a call of the House. It is generally admitted among the leading Democrats that the force of clerks under Mr. McPherson have been most faithful and attentive to their duties, and it is believed that, in order to conduct the business of the House properly, some of the present force of Congress. Rainey's reelection is still in doubt.

Chamberlain's Election Conceded.

CHARLESTON, November 5.—The *News and Courier*, from incomplete returns, concedes the election of Chamberlain by about 6,000 majority. It also concedes the election of Wallace, Republican and Hoge, Republican, to Congress. Rainey's reelection is still in doubt.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 6, 1874.

The Republican Defeat.

Since the result of the elections on Tuesday has become fully known, the President has conversed freely on the subject with a number of his intimate friends as to the causes which lay at the foundation of the Republican defeat. Some of the views which the President has expressed may be given without any violation of confidence. The President inclines to the belief that to the Civil Rights bill, more than to any other cause, may be ascribed the disasters which have overwhelmed the Republican party. He regards the agitation of it in Congress, at the last session, unwise and its provisions as impracticable and its enforcement as liable to be disgusting and alienating to the people of the North. It is safe to anticipate, from the manner in which the President has expressed himself on the subject, that if the House should take the bill from its table at the next session and act favorably upon it, he will interpose his veto.

The Next Third Term.

The President does not seem to think that the third term agitation, nor the absence of adequate financial legislation at the last session, had much to do with the late reverses. To-day, at the Cabinet meeting, there was considerable conversation over the election, and the President then said Six Democratic Congressmen have been elected here at this election more than at any previous occasion. He alluded to what he considered as two notable instances going to show that the people had not been much influenced by the third term talk. The South Carolina Republican Convention had pronounced in the most decided manner for the third term, and its candidate for Governor had been elected against great odds by a large majority. On the other hand, Mr. Ellis H. Roberts had been defeated in the Utica district of New York, which was one of the strongest Republican districts, and the Congressional Convention nominated Mr. Roberts had pronounced most decidedly against the third term. The President is still as hopeful as ever in the future of the Republican party. He looks upon the reverses which have overtaken it as merely temporary, and thinks that in the three months yet to elapse all the elements that have led us to win back the full confidence of the people.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D.C., November 7, 1874.

Meeting of Appropriation Committee.

General Garfield has received letters which assure a full meeting of the Committee on Appropriations next Tuesday. The meeting takes place under the authority of a concurrent resolution of Congress. Sufficient of the estimates for the next fiscal year have been sent in to enable the the Committee to begin the preparation of the regular appropriation bills. General Garfield states that it is also proposed to continue the sessions unguntel last year. After a careful inquiry in the various Executive Departments, he has learned that the force employed is not generally thought greatly reduced as compared with the amounts asked for, will be amply sufficient to meet their needs.

Contractors and Informers.

The Committee will make a thorough investigation of the organization and working of the customs service. It was intended to do this at the last session, but the Committee on Ways and Means having undertaken an investigation, the subject was dropped. The action of this Committee in the Sanborn contracts was generally approved, but the public desire an investigation, in

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1874.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, November 26th, a day of Thanksgiving and prayer. The President, it will be remembered, named the same day for similar observance.

"LOYALTY," says the Atlanta *News*, in view of the late elections, "has been knocked on the head," and disloyalty comes promptly to the front. It will be gratifying news to those Republicans who voted the Democratic ticket, to learn that they have been engaged in knocking loyalty on the head.

THE diphtheria has become an epidemic, or rather a pestilence, in New York city, the deaths from that one disease, last week, reaching 187—a frightful total. The figures have been growing rapidly, for weeks past, and there must be some specific local cause for the general prevalence of a disease that, elsewhere, bears but a comparatively small proportion of the rates of mortality.

THE new Democratic programme continues to develope itself. The New York *World* now tells us that "as Mr. GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS pointed out in his Manhattan Club letter, there is a large body of unconstitutional legislation put upon the statute book by Congress within the last ten years which must be repealed, and for the future the action of Congress must be reversed in that particular." Before the election the *World* and other Democratic sheets talked glibly enough about "accepting the results of the war;" but as soon as they find they have a majority in the next House, they talk just as glibly about treating the results of the war as a "body of unconstitutional legislation," which the party is bound to sweep away. It's all right, gentlemen; go ahead.

BRITISH ANNEXATION.

At the Lord Mayor's banquet on Monday evening Mr. DISRAELI referred to the recent annexation of the Fiji Islands as proof that he and his party are in favor of "maintaining the integrity of the empire." The fact proves rather more than the premier claimed, proving that the present government favors the expansion of British territory. Evidently Mr. DISRAELI believes that the time has come when some "political capital" may be made out of a policy adverse to what for a good while has been prevalent English prejudice. Instead of separating the colonies from the mother island and refusing an increase of their number, he favors the consolidation of the empire by establishing identity of interest and sympathy between England and her outlying dominions, and when opportunity offers of expanding the area of British rule, he is not disposed to neglect it. The annexation of the Fiji Islands was the first act of the Tory administration in illustration of this policy.

Very soon after colonists from Australia and New Zealand had settled in the Fiji Islands, twenty or more years ago, they began to agitate the subject of annexation to Great Britain. These English settlers, at different times, sent agents to England for the purpose of pressing the subject upon the attention of the Government, but the proposal was not favorably received. In the first place, it was opposed by the feeling then common among the English ruling classes, that England had too many colonies already, and in the second place, ministers were afraid that the annexation of the islands would be a mere source of expense and trouble. At length some of the foreign residents having petitioned the American Government to take charge of the islands or to annex them to the United States, the Australians became alarmed and begged the English Government to interpose for the prevention of such a result. They even offered to bear a part of whatever expenses England should incur by assuming control of the islands. Then the English Ministry sent commissioners to investigate the condition and qualities of the islands and to ascertain the real views and feelings of the residents and natives on the subject of annexation. Though the report of this commission was favorable to the project, the English Government still hesitated to take the final step. During all this period reports were from time to time published in European [illegible] giving evil accounts of the state of things in the islands. Certain adventurers, aided by a portion of the natives, had established a sort of government which foreign residents found oppressive and otherwise hard to put up with. The English and other missionaries in the South Seas represented the Fiji Islands as the seat and center of a slave trade quite as atrocious as the old African abomination; a traffic which demoralized Europeans as well as natives, and rendered Christian labors for the improvement of the people almost hopeless. They further urged the annexation of the islands as the only mode of arresting the nefarious business. It also finally appeared, that is it was asserted, upon various apparently satisfactory testimony, that the Fijian population of all nationalities, in consequence of the wrongs and annoyances of the actual government, were unanimously in favor of becoming British subjects.

Upon these representations a general sentiment in England seemed to demand that the English government should interfere in Fiji by making the islands a British colony. But when the subject was brought before Parliament it appeared that the islanders were willing to accept the sole of crown Britain only on the fulfillment of sixteen distinct conditions. Parliament, however, was not prepared to accept Fijian allegiance on the terms proposed, and annexation seemed as far off as ever. But Mr. DISRAELI and the Conservatives desirous of winning glory by extending the boundaries of the empire, no doubt believing that somewhat of the opposition of the Liberals to the policy was mere reluctance to see them thus glorified, seems to have pushed on the scheme after Parliament had rejected it. No doubt also the Fijians, on sober second thought, concluded to drop their sixteen conditions. At any rate a commissioner duly qualified has declared the islands a part of the British empire, and the thing may be considered done.

The acquisition seems much more important than many suppose. There are two hundred islands, with a superficial area of four million five hundred thousand acres. In them all tropical fruits grow in profusion and in great perfection, and of late years cotton, sugar and coffee are prosperously cultivated. The group contains excellent harbors, and thus promise rich commercial developments, as their soil and opportunities shall be more amply utilized.

RELIGIOUS SCHISM IN FRANCE.

A schism in the Reformed Church of France, reported by cable in our impression of yesterday as probable, would not be as important an event as a great a catastrophe as the mere terms used in announcing it might seem to imply. In saying so, however, no disparagement of French Protestantism or its adherents is intended. Indeed, according to all impartial and properly qualified testimony, the Protestants of France, descendants for the most part of the Huguenots of glorious memory, are not unworthy of their noble ancestry in some respects. They undoubtedly form the best element in the population of France. Intelligent, soberminded, industrious, firm in their convictions, and steadfast in their loyalty to what they believe to be right and true, they often appear in striking contrast with neighbors and fellow citizens of a different religious faith. But whether viewed as single persons, or as members of organized religious societies, they stand apart, isolated and separate from the dominant spiritual or religious life of the nation. The Protestant churches are mere fragments of a church once great and powerful, which was literally broken up and scattered by violence and destroyed by persecution. No better illustration could be found of the prevalent notion that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church. In the blood and sufferings of its martyrs, the Protestant Church of France was overwhelmed, and though some fragments survived the desolation, they survived without any of the energy which made the original body dangerous to its enemies. The spirit of proprogandism and expansion seems to have perished in the great overthrow. French Protestants have few if any missionaries in foreign countries and even in their own they seek to make no proselytes. In doctrine a large proportion of them have widely departed from the faith which sustained their fathers under the fires of persecution.

In the prolonged debates of the Synod of 1872 on the subject of a confession of faith, orthodox Americans must have wondered at the liberality of the leaders even of the orthodox party. Of this division of the Synod, M. GUIZOT was the leader, more faithful to Calvinistic traditions than most of those whom he led. Yet in a Synod or General Assembly of the Church of Scotland or of the American Presbyterian Church, M. GUIZOT would have been deemed perilously liberal, almost latitudinarian in creed. Certainly in neither of the bodies just named could he have performed the part of champion of orthodoxy. But in the French Synod he seemed so orthodox as to move the disgust of some, the pity of others and the wonder of a third section of the Liberal members. M. GUIZOT and his followers felt confident that in order to be a Christian minister worthy of receiving pay from the State as a Christian teacher, a man ought to believe in the divinity of Christ and in the divine origin of the Holy Scriptures. They further thought that these and some other allied doctrines ought to be avowed by every man who received State aid in his ministerial labors. These points were sustained by the orthodox majority, and a creed embodying them was adopted as the instrument on the basis of which thenceforth Protestant clergymen were to be recognized as qualified in respect of doctrine to teach in a Protestant church and draw pay for doing so when duly constituted pastors by the voice of a congregation.

The minority, however, which opposed it was found as large and earnest, and its members as resolute and determined to recover the freedom of thought and "prophesying" they possessed before the action of the Synod of 1872. The French government, in the person of the Minister of Worship, recognizes the Synod's act as valid in determining whether a pastor, in virtue of orthodoxy, is or is not qualified to minister in a Protestant church which draws aid from the national treasury, and hence the trouble mentioned by telegraph yesterday. The Liberals have formed consistories of their own, without reference to the confession of 1872. In these consistories are found preachers holding all conceivable theological systems, from the theology of our Dr. CHANNING down to the theology of our THEODORE PARKER. These men the Minister of Worship refuses to recognize as entitled to State pay. Should the Cabinet confirm his decision, the Liberals will doubtless withdraw formally from the Synod, form a Synod of their own, and then agitate for recognition as the true Protestant Church of France. Referring it to a movement as unimportant, we merely meant that as an organization the Protestant Church of France exerts comparatively little influence on the nation, and whether one or in fragments, its influence will be about the same.

The Future of the Protective Policy.

[From the Philadelphia Telegraph.]

Already there are abundant indications that one of the first results of the sweeping Democratic victory of Tuesday will be an organized, obstinate and ably-conducted attack on the protective policy. The question of free trade vs. protection was not one of the points upon which the election turned, but the free traders, for all that, will assuredly make the attempt to use the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives for a revision of the tariff in their interests; and unless the protectionists are vigilant and watchful, they will undoubtedly succeed in their designs. The first move of the free traders will be for the ratification of the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, and in this they will have the cordial aid of Mr. Hamilton Fish, the Secretary of State, who negotiated the treaty, and who, in violation of every consideration of right, justice and sound public policy, tried to smuggle it through the Senate during the last hours of the session, when he hoped that its real nature would not be detected. Mr. Fish is a Republican, but he is also a free trader, and there are a number of men in the Senate who, although affiliating with the Republican party upon general issues, cannot be relied upon when it comes to upon a protective platform. The political battle of the future will turn upon the tariff, and the sooner this fact is recognized by those who are most immediately interested in the protection of the manufacturing industries of the country against the accumulated capital and the pauper labor of Europe, the better chance they will have of defeating the machinations of their opponents. In the present depressed condition of all our manufacturing industries, a revision of the tariff in the interests of the British iron and cotton men would work incalculable disaster. Establishments now closed would never have an opportunity to open their doors, while those which are [illegible] kept in operation at present activities in the hope and expectation that times shortly would be compelled to stop, ruining the men who have their capital invested, and throwing thousands of workers out of employment. More important, however, than the immediately and personally disastrous consequences that would ensue, would be the fact that American manufacturing industry would receive a check from which it would not be able to recover for many years, and the triumph of free trade principles would be a national disaster of the first moment. Let the tariff be revised in the interests of the free traders, and the English manufacturers obtain possession of our market, and the Western farmer and Pennsylvania coal miner would very speedily discover that so far from having benefited himself, he had destroyed his home market, and was paying a heavier tribute to the English manufacturer than the protective system ever compelled him to do to his own countrymen. It has been demonstrated over and over again that the practical result of the protective policy was to lower the price of all the articles in competition between the American and the foreign manufacturer, but it seems to be an unhappy necessity that each generation should have a practical demonstration of the truth of this; and were it not for the ruin of thousands that would be involved, it might almost be well to let the free traders demoralize themselves by permitting them to try the experiment they are now so clamorously attempting. Pennsylvania, however, not to speak of other States, cannot afford to put out the fires in her own furnaces, or to close the doors of her own manufactories, merely for the purpose of permitting British iron and calico men an opportunity to retrieve their losses of the past decade; and self-interested, to say nothing of higher motive, demands that issues of secondary importance should be put to one side and every energy be given to the task of preventing the Democratic victory of Tuesday from becoming a free trade triumph.

The Democratic Victory and the Price of Butter.

[From the Albany Journal, November 5.]

We heard a story yesterday in regard to a confiding Democrat, an honest, simple-minded laborer. He attended a number of political meetings during the campaign just closed, and swallowed, with unquestioning faith, all that the Democratic orators told him as to the intimate relation existing between hard times and Republican rule, and, of course, drew the inference that the election of Mr. Tilden meant times just the opposite of hard. Yesterday morning, having mastered the election news, he seized a plate handed him by his esteemed helpmate, and, in accordance with her request, hied him to a neighboring grocery store to get the butter needed to be served with a couple of pounds of their best butter. The energetic and urbane clerk in attendance lost no time in placing it upon the proffered plate. Then, while he was in the act of laying a delicate sheet of white paper on the top of the butter to protect it from dust on its way to its destination, the purchaser asked what there was to pay. The energetic and urbane young clerk, who was quick at figures, replied: "Two pounds at forty-eight cents a pound—ninety-six cents."

At these words the face of the customer, which up to this point had been wreathed with the smiles which the election news had invoked, became overcast with a cloud of astonishment and anger. For a moment or so his emotions rendered him speechless, and then in a loud voice he broke forth:

"Forty-ate cints! O, musha, musha! The divil fly away wid ye; wasn't that what ye was after chargin' me last month?"

The urbane clerk explained that his customer was right—he had been charged forty-eight cents per pound for the best butter on Monday, and the price in the meantime had undergone no variation.

"Did ye take a squint at the *Argus* this morning, me by?" queried the excited party before the counter. The same time found him sitting in the gaze of the clerk a copy of that sheet freighted with Democratic victories. The intelligent clerk replied that he had seen the *Argus*, and added that he was much elated at the news.

"Ye've seen the news, ye say that?"

"Yes, sir; I've seen the news."

"And ye's know that Tilden is elected?"

"Yes, sir; I am aware of that fact."

"An' Mr. Tilden elected ye'ze chargin' me forty-ate cints a pound for butter, just the same as on Munda."

The clerk, ever good humored as he was urbane, explained that the election of Mr. Tilden had not the slightest effect on the butter market. The too confiding Democrat hung his head a moment and then handed out ninety-six cents in full for his butter; and then, as he passed out of the grocery, pitched the *Argus* into the gutter.

A NEW cure for consumption has been discovered by a Russian physician, Dr. Portuikoff, of Samara, on the Volga. Having observed that consumption and its cognate disorders are unknown among the Tartar tribes who habitually drink koumis, or fermented mares' milk, both as a beverage and as a portion of their daily food, it occurred to him that koumis might possess medical properties. He accordingly started a koumis establishment at Samara, and tried the mares' milk with consumptive patients, with highly beneficial results.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

List of Senators and Representatives Elect.

The new Constitution of Pennsylvania provides that "Members of the General Assembly shall be chosen at the general election every second year. Their term of service shall begin on the first day of December next after their election. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years, and Representatives for the term of two years." It is further provided in the schedule that, at the general elections in the years 1874 and 1875, Senators shall be elected in all districts where there shall be vacancies, those elected in 1874 to serve two years, and those elected in 1875 to serve one year, the Senators already elected under the old Constitution continuing to represent the districts in which they reside until the expiration of the terms for which they were elected. In the following list of Senators the names of those thus holding over are marked with an asterisk (*). The Senators elected last week will serve until 1876, when an entire Senate will be chosen, one-half for two years and one-half for four years. The names of Republicans are printed in Roman, Democrats in *italics*.

Dist.	County.	Senator.
1.	Philadelphia	*James B. Alexander.**
2.	Philadelphia	*David A. Nagle.*
3.	Philadelphia	John Lamon.*
4.	Philadelphia	Horatio Gates Jones.
5.	Philadelphia	Klisha W. Davis.
6.	Philadelphia	A. K. Dunkel.
7.	Philadelphia	Hiram C. Porter.
8.	Philadelphia	Jacob Crouse.
9.	Delaware	Thomas V. Cooper.*
10.	Bucks	*Harman Yerkes.**
11.	Berks	*D. Ermentrout.**
12.	Montgomery	William A. Yeakel.*
13.	Lancaster	John B. Warfel.*
14.	Lancaster	P. J. Eshleman.
15.	Dauphin	J. Herr.
16.	Lehigh	*Edwin Albright.**
17.	Lehigh	Jacob Ritzman.*
18.	Northampton	*A. C. Shimer.* (Ind.)
19.	Clearfield, &c.	Robert L. Chamberlain.
20.	Luzerne	*William H. Stratton.*
21.	Luzerne	H. Hubbard B. Payne.
22.	Monroe, Pike, Carbon	*George H. Rowland.**
23.	Bradford, Wyoming	*Delos Rockwell.*
24.	Lycoming, Montour, Sullivan, Columbia	*Thomas Chalfant.**
25.	Tioga, Potter, McKean	Butler B. Strang.*
26.	Susquehanna, Wayne	*W. W. Watson.*
27.	Union, Snyder	
28.	Northumberland	*A. H. Dill.**
29.	York	*Dr. H. G. Bussey.*
30.	Schuylkill	*P. Boyer.**
31.	Perry, Mifflin, Juniata	*John P. Colehem.* *Joseph Warcam.**
32.	Cumberland, Adams	*James Chestnut.*
33.	Franklin, Hunting-don	*Chambers McKibbin.*
34.	Clinton, Clearfield, Centre	*Wm. A. Wallace.*
35.	Blair, Cambria	John A. Lemon.*
36.	Somerset, Bedford, Fulton	E. D. Yutzy.
37.	Indiana, Jefferson	R. C. Winslow.
38.	Cameron, Elk, Clarion, Forest	David Maclay.*
39.	Westmoreland	*James C. Clark.*
40.	Fayette and Greene	*W. H. Playford.**
41.	Butler and Armstrong	S. M. Jackson.
42.	Allegheny	Hugh McNeill.
43.	Allegheny	Geo. H. Anderson.*
44.	Allegheny	Andrew Stewart.
45.	Allegheny	*Eli A. Wood.*
46.	Beaver and Washington	James S. Rutan.*
47.	Lawrence and Mercer	Samuel McKinley.*
48.	Warren and Venango	W. S. McMullin.
49.	Erie	Geo. E. Marshall.
50.	Crawford	Geo. K. Anderson.*

RECAPITULATION.

Republican Senators holding over	15
Republican Senators elect	17—30
Democratic Senators holding over	9
Democratic Senators elect	11—20
Republican majority	10

House of Representatives.

Adams—Thomas E. Wible. *Wolfe, Goldsmith.*
Allegheny—First District—H. M. Long, Wm. H. Graham, *John Swan:* Second District, *John M. Irwin, C. S. Wolfe:* Third District, *Samuel Zern;* Fourth District, *S. F. Patterson, Joseph Keys, I. M. Carson, J. M. Thornton:* Fifth District, B. C. Christy; Sixth District, *Joseph A. Rodgers, Andrew Large.*
Armstrong—John Thompson, J. A. Hunter.
Beaver—C. J. Wendt, *Joseph Graff.*
Bedford—*G. B. Spang, Wm. Keyser.*
Berks—First District—*Benjamin F. Miller, A. B. Wenner;* Second District, *Benjamin K. Dry, J. Smith Nicholas Andre, D. L. Baldorf;* Third District, T. Caldwell.
Bradford—George Moscrip, Eli Tracy. *Urlah Terry.*
Bucks—*I. S. Tomlinson, J. M. Jamison, J. W. Carver, Charles Willett.*
Butler—A. L. Campbell, *Joseph S. Lusk.*
Cambria—*John Honman, John Buck.*
Cameron—*H. Phelps.*
Carbon—*James Hartzell, A. J. Darling.*
Centre—*S. T. Shugert, S. S. Wolf.*
Chester—E. W. Hickey, P. G. Carey, George F. Smith, John P. Edge.
Clarion—*Martin Williams, J. H. Wilson.*
Clearfield—*Wm. Bigler, Jr.*
Clinton—*George A. Achenbach.*
Columbia—*J. McHenry, D. Ryan.*
Crawford—*W. C. Plummer, R. H. Sturtevant, S. H. Findley, S. J. Logan.*
Cumberland—*R. Miller, George W. Mumper.*
Dauphin—First District (Harrisburg)—R. R. Chrisman; Second District—A. Fortenbaugh, Joseph Nisley.
Delaware—*W. Cooper Talley, William Worrall.*
Elk—*Sebastion Wimmer.*
Erie—First District (Erie city)—*Wm. Henry* Second District—W. W. Brown, S. F. Chapin, O. Logan.
Fayette—*James Darby, T. Robb Dejarmon.*
Forest—*J. B. Agnew.*
Franklin—H. G. Chritzman, *M. A. Emmitsburg, Simon Bitner.*
Fulton—*R. Wishert.*
Greene—*Morgan R. Wise.*
Huntingdon—H. H. Mateer, *W. P. McNite.*
Indiana—*A. W. Hamill, J. K. Thompson.*
Jefferson—*R. B. Brown.*
Lancaster—First District—D. P. Rosenmiller, in the State and executive chamber three times shortly would be compelled to stop, ruining the men who have their capital invested, and throwing thousands of workers out of employment. More important, however, than the immediately and personally disastrous consequences that would ensue, would be the fact that American manufacturing industry would receive a check from which it would not be able to recover for many years, and the triumph of free trade principles would be a national disaster of the first moment. Let the tariff be revised in the interests of the free traders, and the English manufacturers obtain possession of our market, and the Western farmer and Pennsylvania coal miner would very speedily discover that so far from having benefited himself, he had destroyed his home market, and was paying a heavier tribute to the English manufacturer than the protective system ever compelled him to do to his own countrymen. It has been demonstrated over and over again that the practical result of the protective policy was to lower the price of all the articles in competition between the American and the foreign manufacturer, but it seems to be an unhappy necessity that each generation should have a practical demonstration of the truth of this; and were it not for the ruin of thousands that would be involved, it might almost be well to let the free traders demoralize themselves by permitting them to try the experiment they are now so clamorously attempting. Pennsylvania, however, not to speak of other States, cannot afford to put out the fires in her own furnaces, or to close the doors of her own manufactories, merely for the purpose of permitting British iron and calico men an opportunity to retrieve their losses of the past decade; and self-interested, to say nothing of higher motive, demands that issues of secondary importance should be put to one side and every energy be given to the task of preventing the Democratic victory of Tuesday from becoming a free trade triumph.

The Democratic Victory and the Price of Butter.

[From the Albany Journal, November 5.]

We heard a story yesterday in regard to a confiding Democrat, an honest, simple-minded laborer. He attended a number of political meetings during the campaign just closed, and swallowed, with unquestioning faith, all that the Democratic orators told him as to the intimate relation existing between hard times and Republican rule, and, of course, drew the inference that the election of Mr. Tilden meant times just the opposite of hard. Yesterday morning, having mastered the election news, he seized a plate handed him by his esteemed helpmate, and, in accordance with her request, hied him to a neighboring grocery store to get the butter needed to be served with a couple of pounds of their best butter. The energetic and urbane clerk in attendance lost no time in placing it upon the proffered plate. Then, while he was in the act of laying a delicate sheet of white paper on the top of the butter to protect it from dust on its way to its destination, the purchaser asked what there was to pay. The energetic and urbane young clerk, who was quick at figures, replied: "Two pounds at forty-eight cents a pound—ninety-six cents."

At these words the face of the customer, which up to this point had been wreathed with the smiles which the election news had invoked, became overcast with a cloud of astonishment and anger. For a moment or so his emotions rendered him speechless, and then in a loud voice he broke forth:

"Forty-ate cints! O, musha, musha! The divil fly away wid ye; wasn't that what ye was after chargin' me last month?"

The urbane clerk explained that his customer was right—he had been charged forty-eight cents per pound for the best butter on Monday, and the price in the meantime had undergone no variation.

"Did ye take a squint at the *Argus* this morning, me by?" queried the excited party before the counter. The same time found him sitting in the gaze of the clerk a copy of that sheet freighted with Democratic victories. The intelligent clerk replied that he had seen the *Argus*, and added that he was much elated at the news.

"Ye've seen the news, ye say that?"

"Yes, sir; I've seen the news."

"And ye's know that Tilden is elected?"

"Yes, sir; I am aware of that fact."

"An' Mr. Tilden elected ye'ze chargin' me forty-ate cints a pound for butter, just the same as on Munda."

The clerk, ever good humored as he was urbane, explained that the election of Mr. Tilden had not the slightest effect on the butter market. The too confiding Democrat hung his head a moment and then handed out ninety-six cents in full for his butter; and then, as he passed out of the grocery, pitched the *Argus* into the gutter.

A NEW cure for consumption has been discovered by a Russian physician, Dr. Portuikoff, of Samara, on the Volga. Having observed that consumption and its cognate disorders are unknown among the Tartar tribes who habitually drink koumis, or fermented mares' milk, both as a beverage and as a portion of their daily food, it occurred to him that koumis might possess medical properties. He accordingly started a koumis establishment at Samara, and tried the mares' milk with consumptive patients, with highly beneficial results.

LATEST ELECTION RETURNS.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The Official Vote by The Counties.

LAWRENCE.

Rep.		Dem.	
Lieut. Gov—Olmsted	2,781	Latta	1,322
Asst. Gen—Allen	2,777	Temple	1,322
Sec. In. Af—Beath	2,779	McCandless	1,318
Sup. Judge—Paxson	2,791	Woodward	1,326
Sup. Judge—Paxson	2,695	Miller	1,318
Congress—McGuffin	2,573	Bredin	1,157
McCandless	2,610	McMichael	1,786
McJunkin	1,475		
Assembly—Morgan	2,711	*Griffith	1,374
Stewart	2,690	Black	1,298
Dis. Atty—Hazen	2,543	Kurtz	1,553
Comm'r—Bryson	2,875	Paisley	1,278
Reg. & Rec—Stevenson	2,847	Keefer	1,337
Auditor—Power	2,577	Ashton	1,475

*Independent Republicans.

JEFFERSON.

Lieut. Gov—Olmsted	2,048	Latta	2,161
Asst. Gen—Allen	2,047	Temple	2,161
Sec. In. Af—Beath	2,046	McCandless	2,153
Sup. Judge—Paxson	2,035	Woodward	2,153
Congress—White	1,721	Jenks	2,405
Senate—Winslow	1,340		
Porter	459		
Assembly—Jordon	2,049	Brown	2,229
Comm'r—Hunter	2,207	Steck	2,062
Auditor—Rodgers	2,059	Carroll	2,145
Surveyor—Caldwell	2,051	Drum	2,202
Trus. Acad.—Hunt	2,054		
Mansfield	2,045		
Skannon	2,020		

BUCKS.

Lieut. Gov—Olmsted	3,916	Latta	6,514
Asst. Gen—Allen	3,914	Temple	6,515
Sec. In. Af—Beath	6,135	McGuffin	6,511
Sup. Judge—Paxson	6,197	Woodward	6,448
Congress, 7d—Wood	5,177	Acker	3,825
" 8d—Bliumer	641	Mutchler	2,648
Assembly—Tomlinson	3,685	Simmons	2,652
Knight	6,274	Hegeman	6,145
Emory	6,121	Ehlert	6,503
Johnson	6,252	Carver	6,336
Coroner—Hellings	6,112	Closson	6,538
Treasurer—Hellings	6,119	Knight	6,456
Comm'r—Lear	6,207	Keller	6,508
Surveyor—Lotz	6,079	Savage	6,105
Director—Large	6,348	Harris	6,363
Auditor—Williams	6,207	Schoetz	6,518
Scott	1,072	Leech	1,717

MONTGOMERY.

Lieut. Gov—Olmsted	3,916	Latta	5,796
Asst. Gen—Allen	3,964	Temple	5,817
Sec. In. Af—Beath	3,968	McCandless	5,815
Sup. Judge—			
Congress—Stewart	3,975	Turney	5,863
Congress—Wilson	4,000	Clarke	5,745
Assembly—Houseman	4,004	Toner	5,701
Warden	3,187	Piper	5,541
Holmes	4,128	Gilman	5,717
Sheriff—Black	4,001	Guffey	5,698
D. Att'y—Kingsmuith	4,028	Hervey	5,510
Comm'r—Dick	3,970	Bierer	5,844
Director—Kelley	3,976	Johnston	5,840
Surveyor—Schall	3,994	Wilson	5,820
Auditor—Wilt	3,985	Dick	5,851

CHESTER.

Lieut. Gov—Olmsted	6,132	Latta	4,334
Asst. Gen—Allen	6,141	Temple	4,528
Sec. In. Af—Beath	6,145	McCandless	4,555
Sup. Judge—Paxson	6,196	Woodward	4,511
Congress—Townsend	6,138	Forwood	4,507
Senate—McClellan	6,039	Jones	4,491
Assembly—Baillie	6,749	Ellis	4,494
Carey	5,909	Vandever	4,993
Cutler	5,939	Hall	4,727
Smith	5,876	Boyd	4,788
Sheriff—Marshall	5,722	McGee	4,987
Comm'r—Barnard	6,276	Hoskins	4,669
Director—Walton	6,258	Hoops	4,569
Surveyor—Hoskins	6,183	Christman	4,729
Auditor—Tustin	6,232	Seidel	4,543

ARMSTRONG.

Lieut. Gov—Olmsted	3,858	Latta	3,527
Asst. Gen—Allen	3,855	Temple	3,513
Sec. In. Af—Beath	3,855	McCandless	3,524
Sup. Judge—Paxson	3,811	Woodward	3,513
Congress—White	3,863	Jenks	3,598
Pres. Judge—Painter	2,707	Boggs	3,612
		Robinson	3,605
Senate—Jackson	4,066	McMichael	3,381
Assembly—Thompson	3,754	Kennerdell	3,529
Hunter	3,704	Parks	3,569
Comm'r—Henderson	3,868	Calhoun	3,345

POTTER.

Lieut. Gov—Olmsted	1,526	Latta	940
Asst. Gen—Allen	1,566	Temple	1,000
Sec. In. Af—Beath	1,566	McCandless	1,000
Sup. Judge—Paxson	1,536	Woodward	1,004
Congress—Ross	1,568	Carley	993
Senate—Mann	1,292	Holloway	1,004
Assembly—Mann	1,173	Hollenbeck	1,281
Sheriff—Wells	1,295	Burt	1,210
Dis. Att'y—Lewis	1,295	Metzger	1,221
Comm'r—Nichols	1,304	Sunderlin	1,179
Treasurer—Hodge	1,343	Burdic	1,086
Auditor—Rees	1,300	Coulston	1,178

WARREN.

Lieut. Gov—Olmsted	2,206	Latta	1,960
Asst. Gen—Allen	2,211	Temple	1,959
Sec. In. Af—Beath	2,205	McCandless	1,959
Sup. Judge—Paxson	2,186	Woodward	1,959
Congress—Curtis	2,278	Egbert	2,002
Senate—McMullan	2,349	McAllister	1,975
Assembly—Beebe	2,216	Daggett	1,975
Comm'r—Dunham	2,212	Chase	2,160
Treasurer—Miller	2,229	Rinnear	1,952
Auditor—Allen	2,203	Lowe	1,961
Trus. Acad.—Siggins	2,231	Hunter	1,976

HUNTINGDON.

Lieut. Gov—Olmsted	2,939	Latta	2,588
Asst. Gen—Allen	2,934	Temple	2,584
Sec. In. Af—Beath	2,942	McCandless	2,112
Sup. Judge—Paxson	2,754	Woodward	2,112
Congress—Wister	2,914	Stenger	2,532
Senate—Phelps	2,750	McIlvain	2,532
Assembly—Geyer	2,751	*Mateer	2,359
Robinson	2,360	McNite	2,915
Sheriff—Crist	2,926	Henderson	2,304
Comm'r—Corbin	2,396	Ammerman	2,944
Director—Isett	2,869	Evans	2,901
Surveyor—Smith	2,886	Hileman	2,909
Auditor—Swope	2,945	Henderson	2,067

*Anti-Scott Republican.

The Official Vote for Judge in the Seventeenth District.

The Return Judges met at Butler on the 10th inst., and certify the official vote for law judges in the Seventeenth Judicial district, Butler and Lawrence counties, to be as follows:

	Votes
James Bredin, Democrat, of this city, had in Butler county	4,617
In Lawrence county	1,158
Total	5,775
Ebenezer McJunkin, Republican, of Butler, had in Butler county	4,309
In Lawrence county	470
Total	5,079
Cyrus McCandless, Republican, of Butler, had in Butler county	2,472
In Lawrence county	2,010
Total	4,482
L. L. McGuffin, Republican, of New Castle, had in Butler county	1,906
In Lawrence county	2,672
Total	4,578
John McMichael, Democrat, of New Castle, had in Butler county	1,074
In Lawrence county	1,726
Total	2,800
Bredin over McCandless	1,202
Bredin over McGuffin	1,169
McJunkin over McCandless	1,682
McJunkin over McGuffin	796

Bredin and McJunkin will, under the new Constitution, draw lots as to who shall be President Judge.

KANSAS.

ATCHISON, KAS., November 10.—Official returns from 94 counties and accurate returns from the remaining 11 show Osborn's majority, for Governor, to be 14,322. In the First Congressional District, official returns from 24 counties and accurate returns from the others show Phillips' majority, for Congress, to be 8,521.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, November 10.—Very nearly complete returns of the vote cast in this State shows the Republican State ticket to be elected by over 5,000 gillespie. Dunnell, Republican, for Congress, in the First district, secures a majority in the Third district has 2,311 majority, with a few precincts to hear from. In the Second district the result is still uncertain. The straight Republican candidate for Congress has, so far, 297 majority, and is probably elected, but it is possible that subsequent returns may defeat him and elect E. St. John Cox. The Legislature is Republican by 27 majority on joint ballot, but in this count are included several Independent Republicans and anti-monopolists, whose votes are uncertain.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, November 10.—The official count of the vote in the Second Congressional district of Illinois, gives Harrison, Democrat, a majority of seven votes. Canfield, Democrat, has a majority in the First of 697. The count of the Third district is not yet completed.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, November 10.—Returns from ninety-three counties in this State give Hardin, Democrat, for Governor, 125,754; Gentry, Independent, 86,460; Hardin's majority so far, 39,287. Three years ago Bland's majority was 600. Bland runs ahead of the Democratic State ticket about 1,000.

RHODE ISLAND.

Into the Light Again—Cheerful Returns from the Little State.

PROVIDENCE, November 11.—The municipal election was held to-day. Thomas A. Doyle, Republican, who has steadfastly sustained the Board of Water Commissioners against the efforts to oust them, is re-elected by a large majority. The City Council is largely Republican, and in favor of the present Water Board. The prohibition question was brought into the election, but nine of the ten Aldermen are regarded as anti-prohibition.

THE MILL RIVER DISASTER.

Presentation of Gold Medals to the Four Heroes.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., November 10.—A large public meeting was held at Florence, this evening, at which gold medals, appropriately inscribed, were presented by the citizens of the Mill River valley, to George Cheney, Collins Graves, Jerome Hillman and Myron Day, the heroes of the Williamsburg reservoir disaster, six months ago.

Strike of Illinois Coal Miners.

ST. LOUIS, November 11.—The strike of the coal miners in St. Clair county, Illinois, opposite this city, continues, and at a meeting held yesterday at Belleville it was decided that work in all the mines in the Belleville district be suspended until every company in it, and all non-Union men join the Miners' Union, and are governed by the rules of same. The strike is for a uniform price of four cents per bushel for digging, eight hour's labor and just weight. The Union miners also insist that all non-Union men, or "blacklegs," as they are called, shall join the Union. There is a good deal of uneasiness in Belleville, and considerable apprehension is felt that trouble, if not bloodshed, will follow. To avoid this, if possible, a militia company has been formed and arms received from the State. The miners assert that they do not intend to resort to violence, but are determined to hold out until their demands are acceded to.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10, 1874.

Postmaster General's Report.

Postmaster General Jewell is now busily engaged in the preparation of his annual report of the condition of his Department. It has been unauthoritatively stated that he is opposed to the postal telegraph scheme. This assertion, the Postmaster General says, is premature, as he has not determined what position he will take on this important question. It has been tried with success in other countries and has proved a popular convenience. In the United States he thinks it might be made equally successful, but there are circumstances which make the acquisition of the established lines a matter of doubtful wisdom, and the construction of new ones would be unadvisable. It is poss

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 11, 1874.

From some of the banks we have reported a brisk demand for money, yet the majority complain of extreme dulness and a scarcity of good paper. There is no lack of paper seeking purchasers, if the quality is not of vital importance, for the needy borrower is ubiquitous.

—The stock market is stronger with large sales, and the bull campaign which was predicted some few days since has fairly set in. There are numerous rumors afloat in regard to various stocks, that should be taken with some grains of allowance. From valuable sources we learn that Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central is to be advanced, and that a new and strong clique are forming to manipulate it. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are said to be reaching out for the control of the Ohio and Mississippi, and there will be a sharp advance in its shares.

—A local case of some interest to both merchants and bankers has just been decided by the Supreme Court of this State. The facts are about as follows:

At the time of the failure of Ira B. McVay & Co., November 7, 1873, the Producers' and Manufacturers' bank of Titusville were creditors of the suspended firm. The Titusville bank held for collection certain notes and drafts which had been sent through McVay & Co. by other banks. Among these was a note for $500 maturing November 17, belonging to Thomas C. Ricketts, of Coshocton, Ohio, and one for $587 75 maturing November 12, belonging to James Lindsey, Jersey Shore, Pa. In proving their account against the estate of McVay & Co. in bankruptcy, the Titusville bank sought to set these items off against their account, and they declined to surrender the proceeds to the proper owners. Suit was brought to compel them to surrender. At the trial it was shown that the paper was drawn payable to the order of Th. C. Ricketts, plaintiff below, who delivered it to Ira B. McVay & Co. with the following indorsement: "Pay Ira B. McVay & Co. or order *for collection*, and credit account of Thomas C. Ricketts." McVay & Co. failed, after having indorsed and forwarded the draft to the defendant bank for collection and credit on their account. The draft having been paid, the bank refused to pay the proceeds to Ricketts, and credited the amount to McVay & Co., who were largely indebted to them, claiming that such was the arrangement with them.

It was argued that the indorsement "for collection" was a restricted indorsement, and gave notice to the Titusville parties that they were only agents of Ricketts for the purpose of collecting the money.

The plaintiff filed a Narr., and ruled the defendant to plead, and, after the pleas had been entered, filed an affidavit of claim under rule of court, to which defendant filed an affidavit of defense, setting forth the foregoing facts.

Upon a rule to show cause why judgment should not be entered for want of a sufficient affidavit of defense, the court below made the rule absolute, and entered judgment for plaintiff, which was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

As the case of Bleakley & Co. was exactly the same, judgment was given in their favor.

The authorities quoted were as follows: which we give for the information of such bankers as wish to give the matter a more thorough examination than our space allows:

O'Neal v. Rupp, 10 Harris, 395.
As to sufficiency of affidavit—
Bank of Metropolis v. New England Bank, 1 Howard, 234, and same case 6 Howard, 212.
Jones v. Milliken, 3 Wright, 252.
McBride v. Farmers' Bank, 25 Barb, 657.
Reeve, Stevens & Co. v. State Bank, 8 Ohio, 465.
Neill & Neill, for defendant, cited—
Overton v. Tyler, 3 Barr, 346.
Wister v. Smith, 3 Harris, 265.
Sweeny v. Easter, 1 Wallace, 166.
Hoffman v. Miller, 1 Am. Law Reg., N. S., 676.
Van Amee v. Bank, 2 Bosw., 423.
West v. Bank, 44 Barb, 175.
Stalker v. Mumford, 11 Ill., 93.
Sheffer v. Montgomery, 15 P. F. Smith, 329.
Evans v. Wain, 21 P. F. Smith, 69.

—The quarterly accounts of British revenue, just published, show a heavy decline as compared with the corresponding three months of last year. The decrease in customs alone was $2,200,000, and the net decrease in all the items was $6,804,225, or very nearly eight per cent. The increase in an inconsiderable number of items is unimportant in both cases. Much of this decline in revenues can be accounted for only in the declining trade of Great Britain. Practically, the whole of the loss in the year ended September 30th has taken place in the quarter just expired, and this is apparently a precursor of a further decline in the coming six months. If the rate of decrease of the last quarter should be maintained to the end of the fiscal year, the revenue would reach just $265,200,000, whereas the budget estimate was $272,125,000. Indeed, a rate of decline amounting to only five per cent would cause a deficit at the end of the year if the expenditures equal the appropriations.

The latest quotation for standard silver in London was but 52¾ pence an ounce, which is said to be absolutely the lowest price touched in the last twenty-five years. The yearly average price between 1850 and 1872 was never under 60 pence, and it fell but three-fourths of a penny below that average last year. The London *Economist* remarks on this subject that "whether the change is merely caused by the demonetisation of German silver, or by the increased production of the mines throughout the world, or by the falling off in the production of gold, or by all causes combined, it is a fact of no slight economical importance, and the course of the market during the next few weeks must be looked forward to with some interest to see whether the fall will continue." This movement has also its interest for us. The precious metals are the cheapest commodities we can export, but silver is so low in price in England that gold may soon again be profitable for exportation.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 11, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½
U. S. 6's, 1881, coupon	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
" 5-20's, 1862	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
" 5-20's, 1864	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
" 5-20's, 1865	115	115	115	115	115
" 5-20's, 1865, new	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
" 5-20's, 1867	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
" 5-20's, 1868	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
" 10-40's	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
" 10-40's, coupons	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
" 7-30's	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½
New 5 per cents	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
Registered 1867	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½
Western Union Tel	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½
Pacific Mail	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½
Adams Express	116	116	116	116	116
Merchants' U. Express			29	29	
Wells-Fargo Express			79½	79½	
American Express			63½	63½	
United States Express			68½	68½	
New York Central	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Erie	28½	29	29	29	29
Michigan Central			87½	87½	87½
Michigan Southern	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Illinois Central					
Cleveland & Pitts'g	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Chicago & Northw'n	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½
Do. preferred	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½
Rock Island	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
St. Paul, common	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Wabash, common	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Ohio & Mississippi	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Union Pacific				33½	33½
Chicago & Alton	100½				100½
Hannibal & St. Jos	28½				
" C. & I. C	10½	10½	10½	10½	
Money					
Tennessee, old	72		71		
Do. new	71½		71½		
South Carolina. July	70				
Missouri 6's	91½				

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, November 11, 1874. }

The general state of business to-day was reported to be rather quiet. Buyers are not coming forward very freely, and in many departments of wholesale trade the market is decidedly flat. Merchants generally look for a slight improvement, before long, unless there should be a stoppage of the manufactories and rolling mills in this city, in which case the destitution of the laboring classes would prevent any demand for merchandise or produce.

The grain market to-day was comparatively active and the demand on staple grains was quite strong. At the Corn Exchange the inquiries for corn and oats were reported to exceed the offerings, and the market closed strong. The produce market is generally dull and a considerable accumulation of leading articles is beginning to be quite visible. The receipts of produce during the past two or three weeks have been unprecedently large, and a larger business has been done than ever before. But now there is a considerable stock of such articles as apples, potatoes, butter, &c., both in first hands and in retailer's warerooms. As an illustration of the importance of the receipts of produce, we give the receipts of potatoes and hay during the past twelve weeks:

Week ending—	Potatoes. bushels.	Hay. bales.
August 24	11,719	2,750
September 3	4,253	2,072
September 10	4,595	2,103
September 17	12,237	4,234
September 24	10,253	3,424
October 1	13,242	3,052
October 8	12,551	3,357
October 15	13,587	4,417
October 22	21,522	5,347
October 29	20,546	4,870
November 5	25,254	4,250
November 12	27,663	2,461
Total	241,692	37,995

The mild weather has delayed the appearance of the new crop of provisions in market, so much, that the old stock of cured meats is now sold up closer than ever before. Lard is excited and higher to-day, and the quotations on many other varieties of hog products are nominal.

Groceries are exceedingly dull and prices are drooping. Sugars are weak, and the market quotations are not unfrequently shaded to secure sales. Coffees are steady. Fish are active and tobaccos are rather easier, with a considerable accumulation reported in New York.

The dry goods and general merchandise trades have experienced a tolerably steady jobbing demand during the past week. Prices have ruled steady generally, and the action of Eastern manufacturers looking toward decrease of the production, has imparted a rather firmer tone to quotations. The New York *Chronicle* says in this connection:

"The recent reduction of the running time in most of the New England mills is having a perceptible effect on stocks in first hands, and the tone of the market for cotton goods generally is inspired with more confidence. There have several good sized sales of standard brown cottons for export, and this outlet implies a demand for a large amount of the fabrications held by agents some time ago, and with prices down to their present level, there is a chance for the next season to open out on a rising market. There seems still to be an utter absence of speculative feeling and the demand is restricted almost wholly to legitimate wants with an occasional buyer operating a little in advance of his requirements."

The receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,306
Apples, bbls	230
Cheese, lbs	2,468
Corn, shs	2,240
Oats, shs	2,660
Barley, shs	2,600
Rye, shs	1,050
Butter, pkgs	127
Lard, pkgs	241
Hides, pcs	184
Bacon, lbs	210
Potatoes, bush	54,356
Hay, bales	2,250

The following quotations are prices realized on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, 5 cents will be charged. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The attendance at the Corn Exchange was fair to-day, there was a strong demand for corn and oats, and there were more buyers than sellers. Wheat was dull and prices to quotations were firm, and there was an upward tendency visible in corn. The visible supply of grain at the seaboard points of accumulation did in transit, was as follows:

	Oct. 31.	Nov. 7.	Nov. 14.
	1874.	1874.	1873.
Wheat, bush	10,254,100	10,225,719	8,611,908
Corn, bush	4,948,000	4,945,276	2,941,000
Oats, bush	2,839,154	2,781,246	2,684,453
Barley, bush	1,916,307	1,866,449	1,940,776
Rye, bush	182,554	214,353	245,000
Total, bush	19,811,615	19,745,525	23,840,008

Wheat—The market for wheat is quiet and steady, without noticeable variation from previous prices. In some leading markets, there is an upward tendency, but the feeling of that character has been visible here. Receipts are decreased, being 12,267 bushels the past week against 18,963 bushels for the previous week. We quote choice Kentucky and Illinois white wheat at $1 50@1 52; choice Ohio white, $1 48@1 49; No. 2 Ohio white, $1 42@1 43; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter, $1 42@1 48. *Corn*—There was a fair feeling and firmness in corn to-day, and prices were strong, with the exception of yellow ear, which was quoted nominally 80@82c per bushel for shelled and 69@70c for ear, with little doing. New is active at 66@67c per bushel in store, in elevator; ear 62@63c on track. Offerings of new are quite liberal. Receipts reported by wagon 9 bushel of 70 lbs. with no transactions; 22c was bid to-day on the street, for 20 cars new shelled, but it was refused for prompt delivery. The receipts of corn are slightly increasing, they are 3,000 bushels past week, against 2,026 for the week previous. The stock, how ever, is light. *Oats*—There was a fairly active market at steady prices. The bulk of the sales were at 38@38½c per bushel, with one or two cars sold at 38c, and some choice at 39c. A liberal number of transactions were made, however, at 37½c per bushel over the morning prices of the week. The market closed steady and firm at 38@39c per bushel for white; 36½@36¾c for mixed; 35½@36c for No. 2. Receipts average 30,684 bushels last week, against 30,452 bushels the preceding week. *Barley*—The market is unsettled, and prices are a trifle easier, with 10,283 bushels received during the past week, against 6,300 bushels for the week previous. We quote at $1 18@1 25 for No. 2 spring; $1 10@1 15 for No. 3 do; $1 25@1 30 for No. 1 fall.

Rye—We have no transactions at present, and the receipts are light although somewhat exceeding the sales of the week during the past week, against 2,625 bushels the preceding week. We quote nominally at $1 00 per bushel.

Seeds—The sales of timothy are small lots, on this market to-day include the following:

1 car red winter wheat	$1 15
1 car new shelled corn, on track	69
1 car new ear corn, on track	69
1 car white oats	40
2 cars white oats	39½
1 car white oats	39
1 car mixed oats	38
1 car mixed oats	36½

FLOUR—The large quantity of flour recently put on this market has stocked it largely and made prices very weak. The receipts for the past two weeks are 21,367 bbls. The wholesale prices of local millers are as follows: Superfine, $4 50@5 00; extra, $5 00@5 50; family, $5 75@6 25; fancy, $6 50@7 00. Medium pickles are quoted at $9 00 @ bbl; $5 00 @ half bbl.

VEGETABLES—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 40@2 50 @ bushel; medium $2 25 @2 30; common $2 00@2 10. Onions are stable at $1 50@1 60 @ bbl for silverskins. Green peas sell at 8c @ lb for shelled.

BACON—The market is dull, and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 13@ 15c @ gallon for pitmen to 16@17c.

PROVISIONS—

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The continuance of the warm weather keeps back the slaughtering and packing operations in the West, and the result is that stock of cured meats in this city is more nearly exhausted than for a long time before. Receipts during the past two weeks have been light only aggregating 181 packages of all kinds.

The exports of provisions from the United States in the calendar years 1869, 1870 and 1873 were as follows:

	1873.	1870.	1869.
Bacon and hams	$40,139,941	$ 4,357,399	$ 8,009,479
Beef	2,750,100	1,405,250	1,284,000
Lard	21,131,101	6,060,507	6,440,340
Preserved meats	1,000,397	357,150	400,000
Pork	5,649,498	3,555,385	3,474,594
Total value	$70,398,963	$17,231,211	$20,250,042

The foregoing compilation, which we find in the New York *Bulletin*, certainly shows a most remarkable increase in the exportation of trade in those articles. It is not to be inferred, however, that the trade is still developing at the same ratio as in the past few years. The report of the National Bureau of Statistics the following values of the exports of the articles in detailed articles in each of the last three fiscal years, ending June 30:

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS IN THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

	1874.	1873.	1873.
Bacon and hams	$32,584,108	$33,633,137	$41,139,566
Beef	2,956,970	2,447,481	1,870,935
Lard	19,308,029	21,945,873	20,177,649
Preserved meats	748,746	1,000,397	357,150
Pork	5,858,732	5,649,498	4,123,308
	$61,456,585	$64,676,386	$67,668,608

Hams—The market for plain sugar-cured hams is steady at 15¾c @ lb. Shoulders are very scarce and almost nominal at 11c @ lb. Breakfast bacon is very nearly out of the market, the stock in first hands being practically exhausted. We quote nominally at 15@16c for dried beef rib-cuts; beef tongues, per dozen, $8 50@9 00.

Bacon—All grades of bacon are very scarce, and were fully 1c higher. We quote shoulders at 10½c @ lb; hams, 14½@15c; sides, the stock exhausted; clear rib sides 14½c; clear sides, 14c. The stock of all grades of sides is very light.

Mess Pork—There is a rather quiet market, with little doing, and a light supply. We quote at $22 50 @ bbl.

Lard—The market for lard was excited to-day, and sales were made at 9¾@9¾c @ lb, in consequence of the light stock on hand. Prime lard, refined for summer use, in 10 lbs. @ 12 lbs. cashed, in tin buckets, delivered, in 2 gallon cashed, 10c; 1 gallon cashed, 10½c; 5 gallon cashed, 9½c; 10 gallon cashed, 9¼c; in 5 gallon cashed, 9¾c; 10 gallon cashed, 9½c; 20 gallon cashed, 9¼c; 50 gallon cashed, 9c; 100 gallon cashed, 8¾c; 200 gallon cashed, 8½c; 400 gallon cashed, 8¼c; 800 gallon cashed, 8c; 1,000 gallon cashed, 7¾c; 2,000 gallon cashed, 7½c; 5,000 gallon cashed, 7¼c; 10,000 gallon cashed, 7c; 20,000 gallon cashed, 6¾c; 50,000 gallon cashed, 6½c; 100,000 gallon cashed, 6¼c; 200,000 gallon cashed, 6c; 400,000 gallon cashed, 5¾c; 800,000 gallon cashed, 5½c; 1,000,000 gallon cashed, 5¼c; 2,000,000 gallon cashed, 5c; 5,000,000 gallon cashed, 4¾c; 10,000,000 gallon cashed, 4½c; 20,000,000 gallon cashed, 4¼c; 50,000,000 gallon cashed, 4c; 100,000,000 gallon cashed, 3¾c; 200,000,000 gallon cashed, 3½c; 400,000,000 gallon cashed, 3¼c; 800,000,000 gallon cashed, 3c; 1,000,000,000 gallon cashed, 2¾c; 2,000,000,000 gallon cashed, 2½c; 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5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon cashed, ⅛c; 10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon cashed, ⅛c; 20,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon cashed, ⅛c; 50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon cashed, ⅛c; 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon cashed, ⅛c; 200,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon cashed, ⅛c; 400,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon cashed, ⅛c; 800,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon cashed, ⅛c; 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 gallon cashed, ⅛c; 2,000,000,

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1874.

THE Democratic programme begins to develop itself. As the Buffalo *Commercial* says, the pot begins to boil. Already the New York *Sun* throws out hints about the "impeachment" of the President, and the *Herald* intimates that *if* such a step becomes necessary, the Democrats must act with great caution.

THE total exports from the port of New York for the week ending on Thursday were $5,236,120, an increase over the previous week of $492,604. The total exports from that port since the first of January, up to that date, were $245,631,598, against $230,359,474 for the corresponding period of last year.

A GRATIFYING feature of the times is that the aggregate mercantile indebtedness of the country has already been reduced to a smaller amount than at any time in the past twelve years. There is some reason to expect that by the close of this year this settling up process will have been practically completed, and that next spring enterprises will revive, and a new era of prosperity begin.

SIX missionary Bishops were elected by the House of Bishops at the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, which has just adjourned—three for the Southwest and one each for China, California and Africa. It is sincerely to be hoped their labors may tend more in the direction of unfettered religion than of doctrinal rubrics. Heretofore the internal dissensions of that Church have sadly crippled it for large, aggressive Evangelical work.

THE New York *Mail* says that of the voting population of that city only 75 per cent. get themselves registered, and of those who put themselves to the trouble of getting registered, only 65 per cent. go to the polls. As the registration of voters takes place in that city only a few weeks before election, and has to be attended to in person, it does seem strange that out of every 100 voters who go in person to be registered, 35 will fail to vote at the election held only a week or two afterwards.

THE Western lumber market, we regret to observe, is thoroughly glutted, nor does there seem any speedy prospect of an improvement in the trade. The amount of lumber now on stock in Chicago is seventy-five million feet in excess of the stock held there at the corresponding period last year—a sufficient quantity to meet all the demands of next year, unless there should be an unlooked for extensive revival of business. It is hardly probable that prices anywhere will advance materially during the twelve months to come.

A NEWSPAPER correspondent, writing from Columbia, South Carolina, says that State is in much better condition than is generally supposed. He adds:

"A Northern man is agreeably disappointed in this old Palmetto State, whatever his repulsions may be. It is not a ruined nor yet a chaotic State. It is not a retrograding State. It makes more cotton and wheat to the acre, has more busy hands, more ships in its docks, more acres under cultivation and more variety of products than ever before. It is, to a citizen of the world, a country ahead of its development under slavery."

ACCORDING to the New York *Bulletin*, the hazards of fire are nearly eight times greater in this country than they are on the Continent of Europe. While, for instance, the loss of the stock fire companies in Prussia averaged 12½ cents per $100, those in the United States averaged 83¼ cents. The yearly loss by fire, here, being calculated at $75,000,000, it follows that if as much security could be attained as there is in Prussia, we should effect an annual saving of $60,000,000. Shoddy in architecture doesn't pay any more than it does in clothing—or politics.

A VERY important suit is now on trial before the United States Circuit Court of Michigan, involving in the decision an aggregate of some seven million dollars. It is the famous GOODYEAR dental vulcanite suit against the dentists of the country, and is instituted for the recovery of royalty. It is a test case, and although a Michigan dentist is the nominal defendant, yet the suit is practically defended by all the dentists in the United States, some fifteen thousand in number, under the auspices of the Dental Protective Union.

THE New York *Bulletin* gives a mass of statistics showing that the export of hogs from this country to Europe has increased over six fold within the short period of five years. This is one of the most remarkable developments of export trade that has occurred within our history. In one single class of products we have been enabled to increase our foreign shipments by fifty million dollars within four years; and this without any effort or speculative excitement. It is not easy to overestimate the importance of this development of our agricultural industries.

ALL FEARS of famine during the present harvest year, are now permantly removed. The prospect of an abundant return of crops is assured in all the principal agricultural and trading countries of the world. Everywhere abroad the harvests are considerably above the average. In some of the countries of Southern Europe bread is one-third cheaper than it was last year, meat one-fourth, and maize one-half. This means cheaper food in our own country, with, we trust, an accompanying revival of our prostrate industries and a general improvement of trade and commerce.

THIS is a bad year for new Constitutions. The one submitted to the people of Michigan on Tuesday last was remorselessly voted down, and it was defeated as badly as was the separate proposition in favor of female suffrage. The Constitutional amendments submitted to the people of New York were also rejected. Evidently the people are not in the numor for radical constitutional changes. The decisive vote in Michigan against Female Suffrage is not to be interpreted as peculiarly a rebuke to those who favor that reform, for the vote against the other changes submitted was equally emphatic. The verdict was against *all* the changes proposed, general and particular.

AN OFFICIAL statement of the total valuation of the taxable real estate and personal property of Chicago, together with the income taxed, during the past twenty years, has just been submitted to the municipal council of that city, from which it appears that the value of real estate has increased from $13,130,677 in 1853, to $262,969,890 in 1873; the value of personal property from $3,711,154, to $49,103,175; and the income tax from $135,662, to $5,617,318. The population of the city, during the same period, has run up from 65,100, to 395,226, showing an increase of 568 per cent. This is perhaps the most wonderful growth in population and wealth of any city in the world.

THERE is no doubt of Uncle SAM'S unpopularity, down South. The State Geologist of Georgia, himself a Bourbon of the Bourbons, in giving an account of a recent tour of scientific exploration in that State, says he was generally taken for a United States revenue detective by the populace of the interior, and that while this impression lasted his reception "was anything but cordial." Several times, he states, he was in "a right ticklish fix," on account of this misapprehension. It is a hazardous matter to undertake to execute the laws of the country, and bring swindlers and evildoers to justice, in those States where Southern sympathies are "blessed" with Democratic administrations. Possibly the *Post* can tell why.

A NEW geological, topographical and biological survey of Massachusetts is shortly to be made. No similar work has been performed for forty years. Indeed, in respect of a careful and complete scientific survey of the natural structure and conditions of the State, Massachusetts has done less than several other, much younger States in the Union. The Boston *Advertiser* says that a number of distinguished geologists have come to the opinion, in the light of recently ascertained facts, that there is probability of the discovery in the State of large beds of coal of such quality and abundance that the mining of it will be profitable. There are also indications in the neighborhood of the Hoosac tunnel of valuable deposits of iron ore.

LAST year the Independents and Reformers, or whatever they were called, carried Wisconsin and Kansas and Illinois, electing the Legislature in each, and the results were heralded as a great victory for the Democrats. They consequently had full sway in all three of these States, and one year of Democratic rule has been sufficient for them. Notwithstanding the tide which has swept away New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, all three of those States have just gone Republican. We conclude, from this fact, that if Wisconsin, Kansas, Nevada, Illinois and Washington Territory are disgusted with only one year's experience of Democratic rule, it will not take any longer to disgust the people of Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts to the same extent. An intelligent people cannot long submit to the vagaries of a party so reckless and unprincipled as the Democratic party is.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

We have received from Mr. HENRY CAREY BAIRD, of Philadelphia, several pamphlets, containing his views on the financial question. Mr. BAIRD, like Mr. CAREY, does not believe in specie resumption as a remedy for our financial ills, and we are inclined to agree with him. He shows conclusively that the attempt made in England in 1819–1823, a few years after the exhausting wars against NAPOLEON, to resume specie payments, was ruinous and destructive. The 1st of May, 1823, was fixed upon as the day of final resumption, after four years of preparation for it; and the effect of the attempt is thus described by DOUBLEDAY, in his *Financial History of England:*

"As the memorable first of May, 1823, drew near, the country bankers, as well as the Bank of England, naturally prepared themselves by a gradual narrowing of the circulation, for the dreaded hour of gold and silver payments 'on demand,' and the withdrawal of the small notes. We have already seen the fall in prices produced by this universal narrowing of the paper circulation. The effects of the distress produced all over the country, the consequence of this fall, we have yet to see.

"The distress, ruin, and bankruptcy, which now took place were universal, affecting both the great interests of land and trade; but amongst the landlords whose estates were burthened by mortgages, joint-ures, settlements, legacies, etc., the effects were most marked and out of the ordinary course. In hundreds of cases, from the tremendous reduction in the price of land which now took place, the estates barely sold for as much as would pay off the mortgages; and hence the owners were stripped of all, and made beggars."

That such would be the result of a similar attempt, here, we cannot doubt. The circumstances of the two nations are almost identical. The long period of war in which England had been engaged had left her not only deeply in debt, as we are, but with a large amount of paper money afloat; and if it was ruinous to England to resume, under such circumstances, it must be alike ruinous to us.

Another feature of the case thus presented is that the reduction of the national debt must be indefinitely postponed by resumption. A decline in the national revenues was one of the first results of resumption in England. Mr. BAIRD, on this point, says:

"While from 1816 to 1822 inclusive, the money annually applied to the reduction of the public debt averaged over £16,000,000, in 1823 it fell to £7,482,325, and never again rose above that amount except in 1824, when it was £10,025,059, after which it steadily fell, reaching £5,606 in 1832, with *a deficiency of* £12,000,000 in the six years from 1837 to 1842 inclusive. Indeed, since reaching a 'specie basis' in 1823, Great Britain has practically ceased to pay off her public debt, and to this end must we ourselves unquestionably come should our Government be guilty of the folly now urged upon it by 'a combination of usurers' (whom Lord Chatham characterized as *the cannibals of Change Alley*) 'and theorists, one all selfishness and the other all conceits.'

"In this connection we commend to the thoughtful consideration of the people, of Congress, and of the Executive government, including the President, the following words of a recent able English financial writer and prominent business man: 'Indiana, 5's, and the authority of the Bank Charter Act and the Rate of Interest,' *viz is indeed a melancholy reflection, and one withal worthy of grave pondering, that when the United States shall return again to a convertible currency, the liquidation of this nation's debt must cease. Our own Sinking Fund, devised for a similar object, we know, ceased to receive any important payments after the abrogation of the Bank Restriction Act. No currency, doubtless, but one that was able to* SUSTAIN *a great war, need be expected to* LIQUIDATE *its cost.*"

As to the currency of this country, Mr. BAIRD would have it all issued by the National Government. He says:

"Control over the circulating medium—'the current money of the realm'—is one of the high prerogatives of government, and one which can never be safely delegated; but inseparably connected with this prerogative is the solemn duty of providing a currency both good in quality and sufficient in amount—neither more nor less than is required by the people. If this principle be recognized, it is manifest that no government does its duty by its people which forces upon them the specie basis, because arbitrarily making them dependent upon one of the scarcest commodities in the world, the supply of which is totally inadequate to the wants of mankind, which no country can command at pleasure, and for which a struggle is always taking place among the nations; it results in instability, and the placing of the people at the mercy of those foreign nations which have the power to draw this 'basis' from under them."

For the redemption of the paper money that would be put in circulation by the Government, in assuming the sole right to issue it, Mr. BAIRD thinks the 3.65 bond would be all that would be needed. It would, he thinks, gradually displace all other forms of Government bonds, and would answer all the purposes of gold and silver as a basis of redemption. He says:

"The only system ever devised for furnishing a country with a volume of money in exact accordance with the needs of that country—neither a deficiency nor in excess—is that by which it is proposed that the public debt of the United States shall be converted into bonds bearing 3.65 per cent. interest, and legal tender notes interchangeable with each other at the pleasure of the holder. It has been well and truly said that *'in the interchangeability, at the option of the holder, of national paper money with government bonds bearing a fixed rate of interest, there is a subtle principle that will regulate the movements of finance and commerce as accurately as the motion of the steam engine is regulated by its governor. Such paper money tokens would be much nearer perfect standards of payment than gold and silver ever have been or ever can be.* The use of gold or other merchandise as money is a barbarism unworthy of the age."

Mr. BAIRD puts his case with a great deal of phiosophical force, and we regret that we have not room to give his views more fully. Without expressing concurrence in them, it is sufficient to say that the financial discussions of the past year have ended in bringing the nation to a choice between the plan for early resumption, and the plan here advocated by Mr. BAIRD. The country will have to choose between them, as the only practical or practicable methods suggested.

THE THIRD TERM.

The publication of Gen. GRANT'S letter of 1872, stating that he would not do anything to promote his own renomination but was in the hands of his friends, has led some journals to conclude that it is a sufficient disclaimer, on his part, of any intention to become a candidate for a third term. If *he* so regards it, why does he hold back from making such a declaration, as unbecoming one in his situation? If he could, with propriety, write such a letter in 1872, where is the impropriety in writing a similar letter in 1874, disclaiming all purpose to be a candidate in 1876?

The letter of 1872 was not, however, a declination of Presidential honors. He would not, it said, do anything to promote his own renomination, but would accept it, if tendered; and if the letter has any present applicability, it means that while he would not attempt to procure or obtain his nomination for a third term, he would still accept it, if offered. Upon this point the Boston *Advertiser* well says:

"The Cincinnati letter was written at a time when the President was a candidate for re-election. Of course he took no active part in the canvass. He could not do so decently. But he consented to the use of his name, and the power his name carries with it. The question now arises, Will he allow the army of office-holders who depend upon him for use his name and his reputation again? It is time that the talk about a third term was stopped. The Republican party has many enemies, as the result of yesterday's work shows. But it can overcome them all if needless obstacles are removed. Let it be understood once for all that the office-holding Democracy is to take no back seats, and the people who have no personal interests to be served can once more have a fair chance at the polls, and there will be no difficulty. The one thing needed is for the President to stand out of the way."

HENRY WILSON knows how to hit the nail on the head, exactly. On the third term question he speaks out with the greatest emphasis. In a recent interview he said:

"That third term matter has been very unfortunate and destructive. The President has been unwise in not saying distinctly and with all possible emphasis, that under no circumstances can he be induced to stand as a candidate again. A third term is not only without precedent, but is a subject which the American people should trample under foot at once. A third term means a fourth term, and a fourth means election for life, and then good-by to our form of government. I do not care how good a man is, nor how popular he is, he ought not to be permitted to interfere with that tradition of our country which makes it imperative on a man to step out when his term of office expires."

THE ELECTIONS.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY RETURNS

THE OFFICIAL COUNT

We publish our election tables, corrected from the official returns as counted in the Court of Common Pleas. The tables have not all been footed up officially, but the totals here given will not vary from the count of the Clerks or the Return Court.

SENATORIAL TICKET.

State Senate—Forty-second, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Districts, Allegheny County.

DISTRICTS.	STATE SENATE. 42D DIST.		44TH DIS		45TH DIST.	
	McNeill, R.	McKelvey, D.	Gallagher, D.	Newmyer, R.	Booth, D.	Humphreys, R.	Wood, D.	Hutchison, D.
ALLEGHENY.								
1st ward	300	219	72					
2d w, 1st di	82	60	37					
2d w, 2d di	166	91	67					
2d w, 3d di	145	98	46					
3d w, 4th d	89	54	44					
3d w, 1st d	166	70	54					
3d w, 2d d	128	68	58					
3d w, 3d d	86	46	18					
3d w, 4th d	93	120	41					
4th w, 1st d	118	122	1					
4th w, 2d d	134	68	54					
4th w, 3d d	117	53	57					
4th w, 4th d	91	92	16					
5th w, 1st d	152	139	8					
5th w, 2d d	86	62	24					
5th w, 3d d	115	113	30					
5th w, 4th d	67	120	20					
6th w, 1st d	94	137	8					
6th w, 2d d	65	121	41					
6th w, 3d d	51	87	45					
6th w, 4th d	134	88	4					
7th w, 1st d	96	153	5					
7th w, 2d d	65	51	5					
7th w, 3d d	94	86	1					
7th w, 4th d	80	24	1					
9th ward	94	139	12					
10th ward	79	45	21					
11th ward	93	67	15					
12th ward	84	17	12					
Dellevue	116	130	16					
Sewickley								
Townships.								
Reserve	64	28	5					
Kilbuck, 1st d	92	46	32					
Kilbuck, 2d d	43	38	1					
Ohio								
Pittsburgh.								
16th w, 1st d				35	95			
16th w, 2d d				23	40			
16th w, 3d d				6	51			
16th w, 4th d				42	34			
17th w, 3d d				14	92			
17th w, 4th d				7	48			
17th w, 1st d				47	80			
17th w, 2d d				54	71			
18th w, 1st d				85	57			
18th w, 2d d				68	58			
18th w, 3d d				42	39			
18th w, 4th d				98	50	17		
19th w, 1st d				32	75			
19th w, 2d d				68	58			
19th w, 3d d				29	39			
19th w, 4th d				77	92	72	40	19
20th w, 1st d				128	70	2		
20th w, 2d d				80	56	1		
20th w, 3d d				38	104			
20th w, 4th d				62	106	11		
21st w, 1st d				59	118	6		
21st w, 2d d				74	74			
21st w, 3d d				44	108	1		
21st w, 4th d				86	62	24		
22d w, 1st d				115	113	30		
22d w, 2d d				67	120	20		
22d w, 3d d				94	137	8		
22d w, 4th d				65	121	41		
23d ward				54	87	45		
24th ward				134	88	4		
25th ward				96	153	5		
26th w, 1st d				65	51	5		
26th w, 2d d				94	86	1		
26th w, 3d d				80	24	1		
26th w, 4th d				94	139	12		
27th w, 1st d				79	45	21		
27th w, 2d d				93	67	15		
27th w, 3d d				84	17	12		
27th w, 4th d				116	130	16		
28th w, 1st d				94	137	8		
28th w, 2d d				65	121	41		
28th w, 3d d				51	87	45		
28th w, 4th d				134	88	4		
29th w, 1st d				96	153	5		
29th w, 2d d				65	51	5		
29th w, 3d d				94	86	1		
29th w, 4th d				80	24	1		
30th w, 1st d				97	90	5		
30th w, 2d d				94	139	12		
30th w, 3d d				79	45	21		
30th w, 4th d				93	67	15		
31st w, 1st d				125	63			
31st w, 2d d				67	120	20		
31st w, 3d d				94	137	8		
31st w, 4th d				65	121	41		
32d w, 1st d				51	87	45		
32d w, 2d d				134	88	4		
32d w, 3d d				96	153	5		
32d w, 4th d				65	51	5		
33d ward				94	86	1		
34th ward				80	24	1		
35th ward				125	63			
36th w, 1st d				67	120	20		
36th w, 2d d				94	137	8		
36th w, 3d d				65	121	41		
36th w, 4th d				51	87	45		
Boroughs.								
Chartiers				31	77	28		
Mansfield				50	27	22		
W. Elizabeth				61	39	10		
Townships.								
Baldwin, 1st d				29	97	7		
Baldwin, 2d d				84	148	7		
Chartiers				110	123	38		
Crescent				18	28	1		
Findley				38	50	1		
Jefferson				83	124	66		
Lower St. Clair				79	193	34		
Mifflin, 1st d				45	155	12		
Mifflin, 2d d				110	53	12		
Mifflin, 3d d				50	83	2		
Moon				66	86	22		
N. Fayette				58	63	71		
Neville				19	68	3		
Robins'n, 1st d				21	53	8		
Robins'n, 2d d				20	91	5		
Sewickley				74	52	23		
S. Fayette				50	27	22		
South, 1st d				24	97	7		
Scott, 2d d				24	38	10		
Stowe				7	66	11		
Upper St. Clair				29	27	40		
Union				98	50	17		

ASSEMBLY TICKET.

First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Districts, Allegheny County.

Assembly—First District.

DISTRICTS.	Long, R.	Graham, R.	Gerwig, R.	Swan, D.	Beadell, D.	Titzell, D.	Riddle, D.	Stewart, D.
ALLEGHENY.								
1st ward	317	208	268	250	288	190	70	64
2d w, 1st d	81	113	83	73	53	50	58	32
2d w, 2d d	152	92	156	103	77	87	64	64
2d w, 3d d	147	184	139	118	87	93	52	50
3d w, 4th d	144	107	81	87	59	51	36	35
3d w, 1st d	99	130	96	92	51	61	36	30
3d w, 2d d	114	175	121	104	58	64	59	55
3d w, 3d d	89	80	68	57	36	37	16	17
3d w, 4th d	80	47	93	176	129	133	1	1
4th w, 1st d	81	98	116	122	123	106	1	1
4th w, 2d d	127	150	128	94	62	58	34	36
4th w, 3d d	97	115	105	83	51	61	32	31
4th w, 4th d	81	98	89	107	97	97	17	17
5th w, 1st d	107	85	133	186	156	9	5	
5th w, 2d d	81	107	76	71	55	59	22	42
5th w, 3d d	94	106	92	150	130	133	19	19
5th w, 4th d	66	78	57	63	56	44	28	30
6th w, 1st d	137	70	68	143	97	66	43	44
6th w, 2d d	89	104	74	127	106	105	38	42
6th w, 3d d	58	101	53	89	86	86	44	41
6th w, 4th d	71	50	68	103	73	69		
7th w, 2d d	86	66	92	178	160	167		
7th w, 3d d	40	68	35	61	78	76	4	2
8th w, 1st d	49	68	45	88	87	88	10	9
8th w, 2d d	69	77	68	31	58	29	8	14
9th ward	94	196	92	150	153	153	12	12
10th w	42	49	35	54	41	38	23	19
11th w	77	92	77	92	73	80	17	19

Assembly, Second District.

DISTRICTS.	Onslow, R.	Jervis, R.	Shields, D.
PITTSBURGH.			
First ward, 1st district	17	18	133
First ward, 2d district	70	65	71
First ward, 3d district	47	43	62
Second ward, 1st district	67	67	63
Second ward, 2d district	60	68	111
Second ward, 3d district	30	23	97
Third ward, 1st district	32	29	56
Third ward, 2d district	59	59	111
Third ward, 3d district	23	23	94
Fourth ward, 1st district	19	19	123
Fourth ward, 2d district	33	35	100
Fourth ward, 3d district	24	24	120
Sixth ward, 1st district	84	82	114
Sixth ward, 2d district	90	81	150
Sixth ward, 3d district	34	34	98
Seventh ward, 1st district	68	67	114
Seventh ward, 2d district	125	109	101
Seventh ward, 3d district	62	63	74
Eighth ward, 1st district	56	55	90
Eighth ward, 2d district	49	49	79
Eighth ward, 3d district	49	44	79
Eighth ward, 4th district	74	69	89

Assembly—Third District.

DISTRICTS.	Rowaswell, R.	Zern, D.	Moreland, P.
PITTSBURGH.			
Fifth ward, 1st district	29	90	
Fifth ward, 2d district	25	153	
Fifth ward, 3d district	25	128	
Ninth ward, 1st district	34	105	
Ninth ward, 2d district	92	89	
Ninth ward, 3d district	16	118	
Tenth ward, 1st district	33	188	
Tenth ward, 2d district	68	68	
Twelfth ward, 1st district	68	75	
Twelfth ward, 2d district	66	68	
Twelfth ward, 3d district	58	58	
Twelfth ward, 4th district	63	145	
Total			

City Mortality List.

Dr. W. Solvely, physician to the Board of Health, makes the following mortuary report, for the week ending November 7th, 1874: Accident, by drowning 1; accident by burn, 1; asthma, 3; cancer of breast, 1; cholera infantum, 1; cerebro-spinal fever, 1; consumption, 9; convulsions, 2; croup, 2; diphtheritis, 1; debility, 5; dysentery, 1; dysentery, 1; fever, typhoid, 5; scarlet, 5; remittent, 2; heart, disease not specified, 2; congestion of lungs, 1; hemorrhage, 1; premature birth, 1; pneumonitis, 3; rheumatism, 1; tumor of neck, 1; unknown, 1; whooping cough, 1; total 56. Colored—male, 3; colored, 2. Social relations—married, 19; single, 31; widows, 2; widowers, 1; not stated, 1. Nativity—Pittsburgh, 28; other parts of U. S., 9; England, 1; Germany, 4; Ireland, 9; Wales, 2; Switzerland, 1; not stated, 1. Age—under one year, 16; from 1 to 2 years, 2; from 2 to 5 years, 13; from 5 to 10 years, 2; from 15 to 20 years, 2; from 20 to 30 years, 5; from 30 to 40 years, 2; from 40 to 50 years, 7; from 50 to 60 years, 3; from 60 to 70 years, 7; from 70 to 80 years, 1. Localities—City wards, 52; Western Pennsylvania Hospital, 1; Mercy Hospital, 1; Homoeopathic Hospital, 1.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Congress, Twenty-Second and Twenty-third Districts, Allegheny County.

DISTRICTS.	CONGRESS. 22d Dist. Hopkins, D.	Axtell, R.	23d Dist. Reppert, R.	Corbett, D.
PITTSBURGH.				
First ward, 1st district	17	135		
First ward, 2d district	82	65		
First ward, 3d district	36	98		
Second ward, 1st district	81	211		
Second ward, 2d district	198	81		
Second ward, 3d district	51	90		
Third ward, 1st district	40	87		
Third ward, 2d district	78	94		
Fourth ward, 1st district	70	99		
Fourth ward, 2d district	60	98		
Fourth ward, 3d district	80	62		
Fifth ward, 1st district	28	50		
Fifth ward, 2d district	26	137		
Fifth ward, 3d district	23	124		
Sixth ward, 1st district	86	111	1	
Sixth ward, 2d district	108	93		
Sixth ward, 3d district	133	125		
Sixth ward, 4th district	37	55	24	
Seventh ward, 1st district	94	196	92	150
Seventh ward, 2d district	134	73		
Seventh ward, 3d district	79	64		
Eighth ward, 1st district	58	91		
Eighth ward, 2d district	28	104		
Eighth ward, 3d district	76	55	2	
Eighth ward, 4th district	97	92		
Ninth ward, 1st district	47	92		
Ninth ward, 2d district	74	74		
Ninth ward, 3d district	26	108		
Tenth ward, 1st district	46	178		
Tenth ward, 2d district	74	74		
Eleventh ward, 1st district	60	68		
Eleventh ward, 2d district	128	93		
Eleventh ward, 3d district	54	61	3	
Eleventh ward, 4th district	60	68		
Twelfth ward, 1st district	45	97		
Twelfth ward, 2d district	74	21		
Twelfth ward, 3d district	30	65		
Twelfth ward, 4th district	23	103	4	
Thirteenth ward, 1st dist.	60	70		
Thirteenth ward, 2d dist.	90	112		
Thirteenth ward, 3d dist.	41	90		
Thirteenth ward, 4th dist.	71	107		
Fourteenth ward, 1st dist.	74	67		
Fourteenth ward, 2d dist.	48	36		
Fourteenth ward, 3d dist.	68	79	2	
Fourteenth ward, 4th dist.	68	79	2	
Fifteenth ward, 1st dist.	51	66	8	
Fifteenth ward, 2d dist.	51	66	8	
Fifteenth ward, 3d dist.	51	66	8	
Fifteenth ward, 4th dist.	51	66	8	
Sixteenth ward, 1st dist.	23	103	4	
Sixteenth ward, 2d dist.	50	46	2	
Sixteenth ward, 3d dist.	38	66		
Sixteenth ward, 4th dist.	38	66		
Seventeenth ward, 1st dist	79	47	6	
Seventeenth ward, 2d dist	78	103	1	
Seventeenth ward, 3d dist	78	103	1	
Seventeenth ward, 4th dist	78	103	1	
Eighteenth ward	39	74	6	
Nineteenth ward, 1st dist	93	93		
Nineteenth ward, 2d dist	72	93		
Nineteenth ward, 3d dist	72	93		
Twentieth ward, 1st dist	56	51		
Twentieth ward, 2d dist	56	51		
Twentieth ward, 3d dist	46	71	1	
Twenty-first ward, 1st dist	98	105		
Twenty-first ward, 2d dist	74	74		
Twenty-first ward, 3d dist	74	74		
Twenty-first ward, 4th dist	74	74		
Twenty-second ward, 1st d	79	66		
Twenty-second ward, 2d d	79	66		
Twenty-second ward, 3d d	79	66		
Twenty-second ward, 4th d	79	66		
Twenty-third ward, 1st dist	54	45		
Twenty-third ward, 2d dist	54	45		
Twenty-third ward, 3d dist	54	45		
Twenty-third ward, 4th d	54	45		
Twenty-fourth ward, 1st d	35	57		
Twenty-fourth ward, 2d d	35	57		
Twenty-fourth ward, 3d d	35	57		
Twenty-fourth ward, 4th d	35	57		
Twenty-fifth ward, 1st dist	102	102	2	
Twenty-fifth ward, 2d dist	22	64		
Twenty-fifth ward, 3d dist	22	64		
Twenty-fifth ward, 4th dist	22	64		
Twenty-sixth ward, 1st d	161	157	29	101
Twenty-sixth ward, 2d d	161	157	29	101
Twenty-sixth ward, 3d d	161	157	29	101
Twenty-sixth ward, 4th d	161	157	29	101
Twenty-seventh ward, 1st d	42	51	3	
Twenty-seventh ward, 2d d	42	51	3	
Twenty-seventh ward, 3d d	42	51	3	
Twenty-seventh ward, 4th d	42	51	3	
Twenty-eighth ward, 1st d	126	71		
Twenty-eighth ward, 2d d	126	71		
Twenty-eighth ward, 3d d	126	71		
Twenty-eighth ward, 4th d	126	71		
Twenty-ninth ward, 1st d	43	92		
Twenty-ninth ward, 2d d	43	92		
Twenty-ninth ward, 3d d	43	92		
Twenty-ninth ward, 4th d	43	92		
Thirtieth ward, 1st dist	92	73		
Thirtieth ward, 2d dist	92	73		
Thirty-first ward, 1st dist	66	66		
Thirty-first ward, 2d dist	66	66		
Thirty-second ward, 24 d	118	79	66	
Thirty-third ward, 1st d	79	66		
Thirty-third ward, 2d d	79	66		
Thirty-fourth ward, 1st d	92	195		
Thirty-fifth ward, 1st dist	54	45		
Thirty-fifth ward, 2d dist	54	45		
Thirty-sixth ward, 1st d	53	156		
Thirty-sixth ward, 2d d	53	156		
Thirty-seventh ward, 1st d	42	51	3	
Thirty-seventh ward, 2d d	42	51	3	
Boroughs.				
Braddock	115	93		
Charters	45	93	1	
Mansfield	45	34	1	
Wilkinsburg	62	110	1